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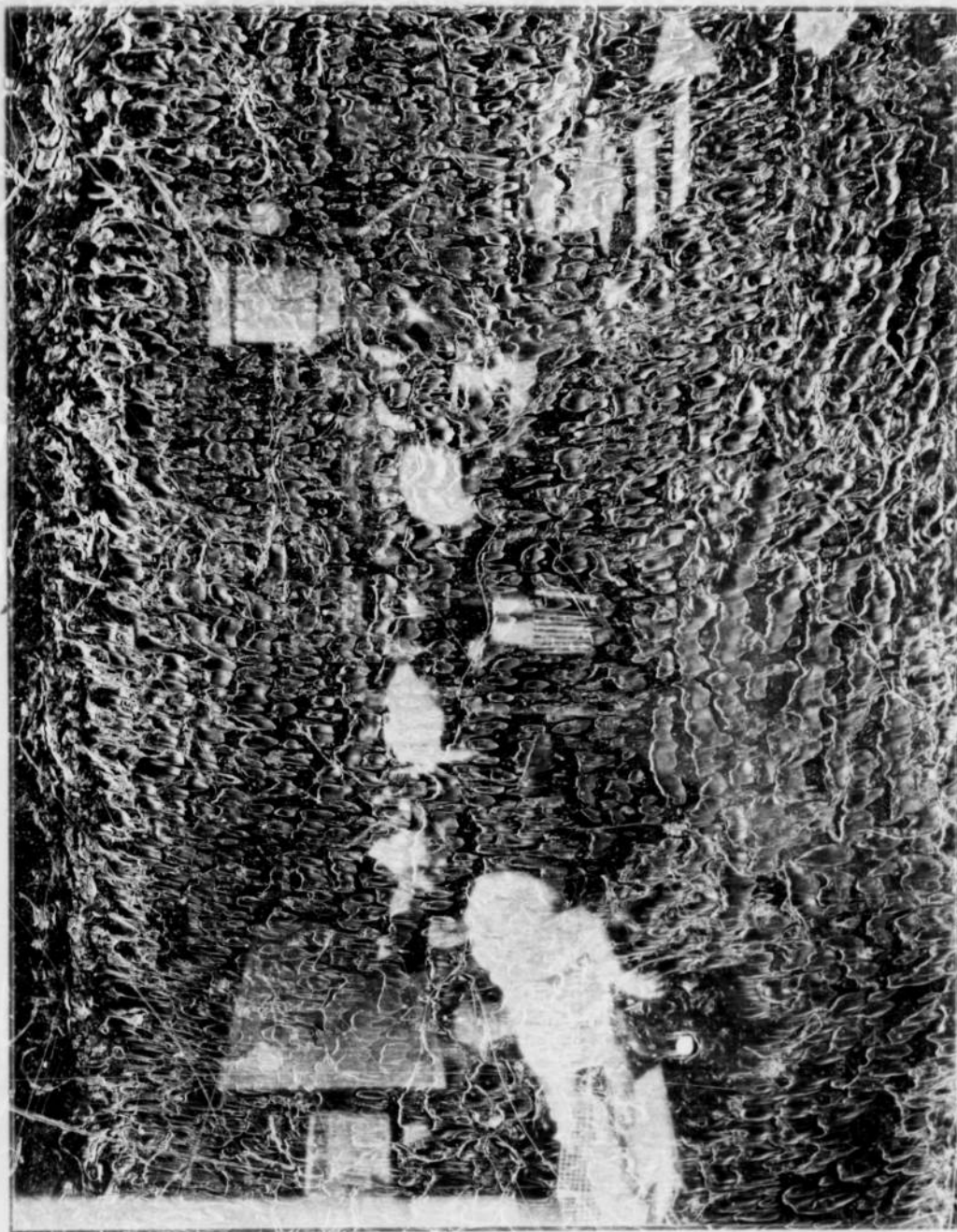
There is a

LICENSED

Happy and Prosperous New Year

To All Good Grain Growers, and To All Readers
of the Guide. May their numbers be trebled
before another New Year rolls around

Every Intelligent Farmer in the West should be thankful at this Festive
Season of the Year for the Progress made in the Co-oper-
ative Marketing of his Grain :: ::



This Photo is a Portion of Our
Organization Office as caught by the Kodak
Artist. We Hope to Have it Larger New Year.

Don't for-
get Us in
the New Year

Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Winnipeg

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Manitoba

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Let Every Farmer not only Join His Local
Grain Growers' Association Himself, but not rest until his Neighbors
Have Joined Also. Other Interests are Well Organized! Why Not Farmers?

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Announcement

What it Costs to establish and maintain a weekly magazine such as The Grain Growers' Guide, to bring it to the notice of every grower of grain and stock raiser that all may become familiar with its contents and what it has set out to accomplish and thereby become possessed of a desire to join the ever increasing and larger ranks of our regular readers; the large amount of paper used in its production each week, and the expert help required to operate and run the different machinery used in putting together the large weekly issue—All these, if shown in so many figures and presented to a subscriber would cause him to wonder how the paper could be mailed to him in any part of the country for the small amount of One Dollar per year. But while each subscription is a small item in itself and the total revenue from this source falls far short of the cost of production, the number of paid subscribers to any paper forms the basis of its strength and all subscriptions should be renewed promptly on or before the date of expiration. Look at the label on this issue and see up to what number you are paid. This paper is No. 23, so that if the label shows any smaller number you should lose no time in sending in your renewal.

The Guide has been published weekly for the past five months, and during that time has been received with great favor throughout the West. The general expression of opinion has been that it has filled a long-felt want. The Guide intends to deal with the economical questions of the day, and to do all in its power to secure equitable marketing and transportation systems for the produce of the western farmers. No other paper in Canada has ever attempted to do this work and The Guide is breaking new soil as it forges ahead in this field. We do not consider our paper by any means perfect, and are continually working to improve it. We have made a number of changes with the new year, and now we want to ask everyone of our readers to let us know what feature of the paper appeals to them most strongly. The only way to make a paper successful is to make one that the subscribers like to read, and find in it information, interest and entertainment. We want each one of our readers to sit down and pen us a good long letter, telling us frankly what they think of the different departments of the paper—What they like best and what they do not like; and give us any suggestions they may have towards improving the paper. It may be that new departments are needed, and if you think so be sure to say so.

JUST A WORD in conclusion. The Guide is not handling the production end of agricultural work, and for the present will confine itself to the economic and marketing side.



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(Signed) W. H. ELFPORD,
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THE ROAD GROWS SMOOTHER AND PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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JANUARY 5th, 1910

We extend our heartiest wishes
for A Happy New Year to all
our readers.

THE NEW AND THE OLD

Since last week, 1909 has gone forever with its successes and its failures and we must not worry over its mistakes. We have 1910 with us and a clean sheet to begin upon. We have all the experiences of 1909 from which to profit and the future is bright with promise. Let us make but one resolve, viz: to make the record of 1910 better than that of 1909. This resolve will cover everything and we can begin at once. It gives a chance to every man and is an honorable and laudable incentive to lead us on. Let us cherish no ill-will to anyone but enter upon the New Year with a hearty wish for the welfare of all. Life is too short to harbor ill-will and we can accomplish so little good at our best that we cannot afford to be handicapped by anything narrow and selfish.

Let us then give every man a fair deal and if possible get a fair deal from every man. The farmers of the west can consider 1909 as the most successful year in their history. But its achievements are only the promise of a grand fulfillment which will be accomplished in 1910. The treasure basket of 1910 holds gifts for western farmers, the value of which cannot be estimated. Those gifts are for the earnest and industrious seekers and not for the slothful. The basket is full and Providence guards it, but bestows liberally upon the deserving. Farmers of the west continue upon the good work that has begun and the events of 1910 and its story of western progress will be writ more prominently upon the scroll of time than will the achievements of 1909.

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR SITUATION

No word has yet been received as to the personnel of the Commission which the Saskatchewan Government will appoint to investigate the elevator situation. There is no particular need of haste in the matter as the ultimate success or failure of the whole question of government owned elevators rests largely upon the commission which is appointed to investigate and take charge

of the operation of the government elevators. It is no easy task to look through a province and pick out men who are qualified to take hold of a system of government elevators such as shortly will be established in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Such men will need to be of considerable experience in the business world and men whose integrity is their most prominent characteristic. It will be necessary to have on the Commission at least one man who has the knowledge of elevator construction work and operating of elevators. The system of accounting and keeping the records of such a vast system will entail a tremendous amount of work and it will be necessary to outline at the outset a permanent scheme for keeping such records. Again, in Saskatchewan, the commission appointed by the government is expected to secure the cost of the present elevators, and the amount of improvements that will be necessary in case they are taken over; and in fact, all other information relevant to the subject of a system of publicly owned elevators. These are a few of the problems which will confront the commission to be appointed by the Saskatchewan Government and by the Manitoba Government. When any fair minded man stops to think over the proposition, he will see that the appointment of the commission is the most important phase of the entire elevator question. The Commission will be the pivot upon which the whole system will revolve; if the pivot is not reliable, the system will never be a success.

NO DANGER OF HASTY LEGISLATION

The elevator committee, appointed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, meets with the Government of Manitoba this week and the principle upon which the system of government owned elevators in the province will be secured, will be taken up. That meeting between the committee and the cabinet ministers will be the most important one, from the farmer's standpoint, ever held in the province. Both parties at the conference will be in earnest and sincere in the determination to provide at once, and for all time, a grain storage system that will safe-guard the Manitoba farmer.

There are a number of details to be worked out by the Government and the Grain Growers and it will require considerable time and labor. However, both parties have the best legal advice at their disposal, and should be able to have the matter in shape for presentation to the legislature, early next month. Care is needed in preparing the Bill, but when the Grain Growers feel that the moral responsibility will be laid upon their shoulders; and the members of the cabinet feel that they will be responsible to the legislature for the Bill, no person will doubt but that caution will be exercised. When the Bill is drawn up by the Grain Growers and is presented by the government to the legislature, it will there be discussed by all the members of the legislature and threshed out in committee. By the time this is done and the Bill has passed three readings and been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, it would be strange if there should be weaknesses in it. The Bill will be the corner stone for the new agricultural industry of Manitoba. It will be a monument to the intelligence and enterprise of the farmers of the province. It will stand on the Statute Books of the province as a sign to farmers of all future generations that by united effort and earnest integrity, and determined co-operation, they can remove the evils and obstacles which beset their pathway.

WILLIAM WHYTE ON SPECULATION

In a Montreal dispatch to the Winnipeg press under date of December 11, there is an interview with William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

which reads as follow: "He states that many farmers are holding back their wheat in Manitoba, and blames the big grain speculating companies, who send out circulars for it. He also says that many of the western farmers are crazed with the idea of speculation, but thought they were making a mistake. In ten years, the man who marketed his wheat as soon as possible would be far richer than the man who held it each year on speculation."

This statement credited to Mr. Whyte is not at all clear and it would be unfair to discuss it without knowing just what Mr. Whyte said. It would be of interest to the farmers of the west to know just what companies Mr. Whyte was referring to and what his views are regarding the relation of holding wheat to speculation. Mr. Whyte is a man who knows conditions in western Canada probably as well as any man and it is unfortunate that his remarks should not have been given authoritatively.

MARCHING STRAIGHT AHEAD

The action of the Manitoba Grain Growers in endorsing the draft constitution for a Canadian Council of Agriculture as prepared by the Dominion Grange of Ontario is pleasing to the Ontario farmers. The official organ of the Grange says editorially:

The unanimous acceptance by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association of the draft constitution of the proposed National Council of Agriculture, previously adopted by the Grange, marks one more step in advance in the movement looking to the formation of a Dominion-wide farmers' organization. The two central provinces of confederation are now in line and there is every reason to expect that Saskatchewan and Alberta will follow suit at the conventions representing those provinces to be held in January and February. The creation of provincial bodies in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, to be affiliated with the federal body, may reasonably be expected to come later. The day of weakness and division among farmers is passing; the day of union and strength is at hand.

Prospects certainly are growing brighter. The farmers of Canada are on the right road. When they are all alive to their own interests and are pulling together, shoulder to shoulder, they will accomplish results undreamed of a decade back. The foundation is being well laid. A properly organized and aggressive farmers' council representing every province, would be the most powerful engine that could be conceived in work for national progress. It will come in the near future.

UNITED FARMERS' CONVENTION

In two weeks, the delegates of the United Farmers of Alberta will meet for their Annual Convention in Edmonton. There are a great many subjects already outlined for discussion at that meeting. The farming interests of Alberta are varied and there are several phases upon which the Convention will have to take prompt action. The subject of Terminal Elevators on the Pacific Coast will undoubtedly provoke discussion in view of the negotiations recently in progress between the Alberta and British Columbia Governments. It does not appear that the two governments are liable to bonus a privately owned elevator system, and should they do so, they would not have the support of the organized farmers. If the Governments decide to aid in the erection of such elevators they should acquire complete and absolute control over those elevators for all time, and not leave them in private hands. The danger of private control has been seen and felt too often for the farmers to wish for any more of it. The Eastern Elevator System will no doubt have an effect upon the marketing of Alberta grain, and it will no doubt be the feeling of the Convention that governments should have full control of the terminal elevators, both East and West.

The Live Stock Marketing System, The Pork Packing Plant, and the Chilled Meat Industry in general, are subjects of vital

interest to the Alberta farmers. They have been dealt with by local branch associations throughout the province, and the delegates at the Convention will be fully prepared to take action upon them. The United Farmers of Alberta are growing stronger year by year, and by placing themselves on record at each Annual Convention, they will very shortly be in a position to demand from the Government a consideration of their representations. The Government of Alberta has a duty to perform, and one which is apparent to every Alberta farmer. That duty is to set the Live Stock Industry upon its feet by securing a system by which the farmers can send their stuff to markets and secure a fair return for their labor. The Dead Meat Trade and the Pork Packing Plant are subjects that the Government must consider sooner or later.

* * *

WHERE HAS HE BEEN?

Premier Rutherford of Alberta has given out an interview to the Edmonton Capital, which is published in the Alberta section of THE GUIDE this week. In the interview he is reported as saying that neither the Manitoba Government nor the Saskatchewan Government have committed themselves to Government Ownership of Elevators. This interview has been reproduced far and wide throughout Alberta, and so far as we can see, has not been corrected nor denied, and can be taken as an expression of Premier Rutherford's views. If Premier Rutherford really thinks that the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are not committed to Government Ownership of Elevators, he is about the only person that thinks so. If the English language can be relied upon, then the Government of the two Provinces have declared for Government Owned Elevators, and both Governments mean business. Just why Premier Rutherford should rush into print with a statement like this, is hard to understand. He says that he will consider the request from the farmers for Government Ownership of Elevators in Alberta. It will be gratifying to the farmers of that Province to know that Premier Rutherford will consider their request. He has been considering some of their requests already for several years, and there is still no probability of any immediate move towards a remedy on the part of the Government. It is evident that the Government of Alberta will not make a move until pressure is brought to bear by the organized farmers. Premier Rutherford points out the various interests of the farmers of Alberta, and suggests that this will affect the issue considerably. He has a splendid opportunity right now to show his interest in the Agricultural Industry of the Province.

It is hard to see where the Government of Alberta has assisted the other farming interests to such an extent that nothing should be done for the Grain Growers of the Province. The fact that Government owned elevators may be provided at the Coast, does not affect the question in the least. The farmers of Alberta will still have to run the gauntlet of the interior elevators the same as they do today, or they will have to ship all the grain over the loading platform, which is something they will not do for a long time, if ever. The Interior Storage Elevators of Alberta, must be taken over by the Government now or later on and the United Farmers are the only organization that can secure such a move on the part of the government.

* * *

LAND SHARKS BUSY ON SCRIP

The Dominion Government now has an opportunity to show its interest in the welfare of the people of western Canada, and at the same time administer a salutary lesson to the speculators who are enriching themselves at the expense of the western farmer. This

can be done by administering the law relating to the land grants to South African veterans. Up to the present time, scrip has been issued to veterans for about 2,000,000 acres of land and only ten per cent. of it has been taken up by the veterans. The remainder has been sold to speculators. To hold his half section of land, the veteran is required that settlement duties be performed. These duties are to commence by December 1st, 1910. The speculators have bought up all the available scrip, a large part of it being secured at \$200. It is now selling at \$700, as given in quotations on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange. The latest move on the part of the speculators is to induce the government to extend the time when settlement duties must begin. By having another year in which to operate, the speculators can manipulate the market to make more profit for themselves. The veteran who intends to settle on his own land will have made up his mind long before that time.

The scrip was given to the veterans as a mark of appreciation of the services of those men who went to South Africa. Canadian patriotism manifested itself in the form of a generous gift to the men who fought for the empire. This same Canadian patriotism is now quoted on the stock exchange and is being hawked in job lots throughout Canada. The blunder has been made and cannot be undone, but a greater blunder can be prevented. By holding to the original time of settlement the speculators will be compelled to disgorge at a reasonable price. No person objects to seeing a proper recognition made of the services of the veterans, but that patriotism should not be utilized to fill the pockets of the land sharks. The government has a plain duty to perform and should not be misled by the ranting and shouting of self-appointed champions of patriotism. The veterans have been cared for and the non-extension of the time for settlement will not affect them. The government of Canada must choke off this latest graft that is being planned. Every farmer in the west who has the interests of his country at heart should write to his representative at Ottawa and express in plain English his feelings towards this colossal land steal that is being engineered. The government will follow the line of least resistance and that path should be towards the right.

* * *

TOLL OF TUBERCULOSIS

In the World's Work Magazine for January, there is the following article. It is complete in itself and its lesson is as much needed in Canada as in the Great Republic. The article reads:

"The Government report upon the deaths in the United States is based upon reports from the seventeen states where registration is complete, and they contain 51 per cent. of the population. The figures may probably be multiplied by two in each case to make the compilations truly national. In the list of causes of death, tuberculosis maintains its lead. The summary of the most important causes shows these figures:

Causes of Death in 1908

Cause	Number
Tuberculosis	78,289
Pneumonia	61,259
Heart Disease	60,038
Violence	52,421
Intestinal Inflammation	52,213
Bright's Disease	44,036
Cancer	33,465
Apoplexy	32,467

"Infant mortality is the saddest part of the story. The report shows a total of 200,000 deaths of infants, or about 400,000 for the whole country. The government believes that 200,000 of these could be prevented. The comment concludes with this striking statement:

"There is apparently no reason why infants, if properly born, and this means simply the pre-

vention of ante-natal disease and the improvement of the health and conditions of living of their parent), should die in early infancy or childhood. Except from the comparatively small proportion of accidents that are strictly unavoidable.

"The lowest death-rate in the Union is in South Dakota, with a ratio of 10.1 deaths a year per thousand persons. The highest ratios are found, of course, in California, with 18.4 per thousand, and in Colorado, with 17 per thousand. Both states are health resorts, and their death-rolls are increased by the victims of tuberculosis who go there from other states."

* * *

Education is one of the vital needs of the country to-day. What the Grain Growers need in their own organization is education. They need to study all the vital questions that confront them; they need well informed men to lead them. The kind of education needed cannot all be secured in the public schools. A man's education has only begun when he is through with the schools. He then begins his course in the university of Hard-Knocks and the various schools of Up-Against-It. The world is a great school house and its lessons are varied and important. Education is like "eternal vigilance" and both are required to secure safety.

* * *

Every farmer should have a library in his house. It is not necessary to spend a lot of money on books. By spending \$10 a year on good books and studying them carefully, any farmer will acquire a vast amount of valuable information. If he can afford it, the annual expenditure should be increased. It is of no use to attempt to make a success of any business without knowing about the subject.

* * *

"Constitutional Difficulties" in the elevator question have become a thing of the past, and have received a decent interment. Through organization, and sincere and determined effort, similar difficulties in the path of the Government of Alberta will also disappear and the farmers will get their dues.

* * *

When the marketing system is made right and the farmer of the west gets a square deal he will be sure of securing from \$50 to \$1,000 a year more for his produce. But in addition there will be some incentive for the farmer to extend his operations.

* * *

THE GUIDE pointed out to Premier Scott some time ago that he had a great opportunity before him. We still maintain the truth of the statement and it is satisfactory to note that Premier Scott is taking the advice extended by THE GUIDE.

* * *

The Grain Exchange members were very frisky on the day before New Years. The report in the daily papers indicates that the elevator men were the best acrobats of the lot. They are happy that the government will buy out the elevators.

* * *

The elevator men seem glad that the farmer will be given a square deal. It is refreshing to see such joy among the elevator men. Next New Years, the farmers will be able to join in the hilarity also.

* * *

Some of the newspapers of the west are attempting to make the elevator question a political one. It is useless, for the farmers of the west today realize that such is not the way to secure their needed reforms.

* * *

Western grain growers should realize what a loss they are sustaining by not having winter employment. Feeding stock is not hard work but it is very remunerative under proper conditions.

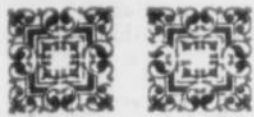
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Number 23



THE FREEZE OUT



By WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

HAGGERTY sat and waited. He was the fifth in line. He had become used to waiting, so he didn't mind it. He set his bundle on the floor, pulled his hat down over his eyes and stretched out his legs. He was not quite sure whether the four men ahead of him would take four minutes or four hours to finish up their business with the manager, and he prepared himself, therefore, for a long siege.

He was half asleep when somebody nudged him, and asked him what his business was. He stated it. At the end of the room there was a door with a sign upon it, in gilt letters, "General Manager" was what it said. This door opened. Haggerty picked up his bundle and strode through into the next room.

McDonald, the general manager, superintendent, and man of all work of the Empire Hoist & Elevator Company was naturally a busy man. The corporation kept him busy, its employees kept him busy, the public kept him busy. He attended to everything—he never delegated duties. He kept tab on everybody, from the president down to the cleaners-up. More than that he kept his eyes upon the horizon, as well as upon the interior of things. He was on the outlook for good things, old or new. He kept pace with the times. The Empire Hoist concern owed much, perhaps all, of its marvellous prosperity to the energy and sagacity of this one man—McDonald.

McDonald was polishing off the fourth man as the fifth man entered.

"Well, sir," said he to the fifth, before the fourth had left the room.

Haggerty, keenly alive to the briskness of the man he had to deal with, stepped forward and sat down. As he did so, he pulled off his hat and tossed it on the floor. Haggerty was sorry in his heart that he could not present a better appearance before this brusque, well dressed, man of business. Haggerty's hair was a bit long, and he was a bit too shabby in spots to pass inspection. But McDonald didn't care for that. He looked at the bundle.

"What have you got?" he demanded.

Haggerty untied his bundle.

"This is a safety-check device," he announced gravely, "for use in case of accident—it is automatic, of course."

McDonald glanced at the model in his unmoved way. "What does it do?" he asked indifferently. "What's it for?"

Haggerty stared at the other man. "Good Lord!" he burst out, "why, it stops the car. If the rope breaks it stops the car. If anything happens, it stops the car. That's what it's for—in case of accident," he repeated. "It's a safety-check device."

McDonald shook his head. "There isn't any such thing," he remarked, "as a safety-check device—I never saw a real one yet; never saw one yet that's safe."

Haggerty smiled hopefully, and scratched his head. "This one is," he answered.

McDonald had been looking at the man. Now he was looking at the machine. "Show me how it works," he requested. Haggerty fitted a few small cords into place and operated his model, once, twice, thrice. The other man glanced at it listlessly.

Finally he tossed a small pad over to the inventor. "Write your name and address," he said. Haggerty obeyed.

"Now, Mr. Haggerty," continued McDonald, "we'll look at this thing at our entire convenience. We have about a

dozen of these safety, or so-called safety, devices come in here in a year, besides hundreds of other appliances and improvements. Our engineer has got to test them all and report on 'em. You leave your model, and your papers, and whatever else you got, and we'll take care of them, and you'll get a report just as soon as we're ready for it. Now don't come around here and bother us. If we want you we'll send for you—and we don't want you till we do. Understand? Well, that's all right, then . . . Now, Stevenson,"—this to the sixth man—"I haven't got time to bother with you to-day. Come to-morrow. What does the next man want?" And so it went.

A few weeks later, Sherrerd, the company's engineer—a young, short, thick-set fellow, with a flower stuck in the lapel of

car just fifteen feet above rock bottom—that's all, and then almost jolted the lives out of the gang. Say, what would have happened, old man, if the fifteen feet hadn't been there, eh? And here's another fitted up by Huyler out in Chicago. Good Lord! dropped, and smashed every bit of freight in sight and wrecked the machine. And the kind we use ain't a bit better either, though Lord knows, we've had blame good luck with them. But they're just like all the rest—they're all rotten to the core.

"This one that I'm telling you about," imperturbably went on Sherrerd, "is different, that's all."

"Whose is it?" asked McDonald, beginning to take some slight interest, as he rose from his desk.

"It's Haggerty's patent,—whoever he

With this rope broken, there was nothing to keep the car from rushing clear down to the bottom of the shaft, where it would have been smashed to pieces.

But the instant that the rope broke, and the speed of the car became accelerated in the least degree by the action of gravity, untrammelled as it was—at that instant there was a sudden sound of crunching, grinding, and splintering of wood; and the car with a mighty and tremendous shiver, came to a full stop before their very eyes. It had fallen a comparatively imperceptible distance. And yet so gently had its stoppage come to pass, that a fragile pipe of glass inside the car had not been broken. The glass was a human life—a spinal column, if you please—and it remained uninjured and intact.

The manager looked at the engineer. "Tell me," he commanded, "just how much weight she carried, and just what speed she was running under, will you? Tell me all there is about it."

Sherrerd told him everything down to the smallest detail. Until he finished not a muscle of McDonald's face was seen to twitch.

"How many tests have you made?" he inquired finally. Sherrerd smiled. "This is number forty-three now," he answered.

"Phew!" exclaimed McDonald, in a delighted whistle of astonishment. "Good Lord, man! That looks to me to be the thing for sure. What do you think of it, eh?"

"That's about the size of it," replied the engineer. McDonald laid his hand on Sherrerd's shoulder. "I want the old man to see this," he remarked. "How long will it take you to rig her up again? All day?"

"Bout half," responded Sherrerd.

"All right, then," said McDonald, "I'll send in to the president and have him here at four sharp. I've got to go back; I'm late. When everything is ready, send for me again. And by George, that seems to be the thing all right."

In the presence of the president that afternoon, the test was repeated—a test which, if anything, was this time somewhat more severe. It was successful; even more so than the former one. At its close the president spoke to the general manager.

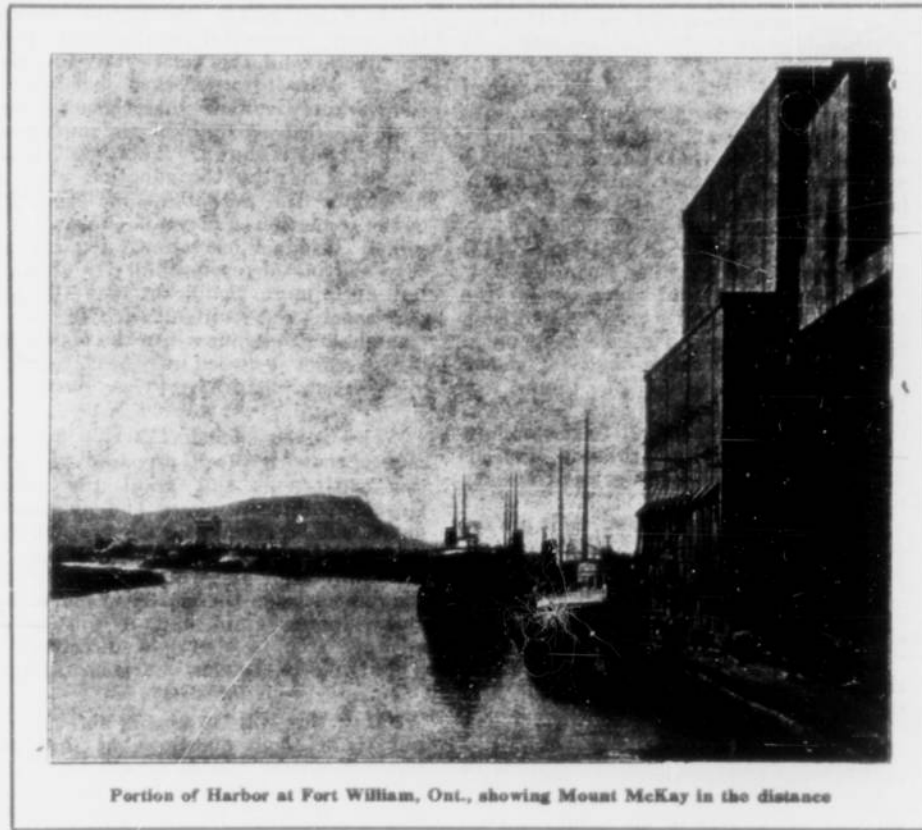
"McDonald," he exclaimed, "we want that thing—we've got to have it." He paused for a moment and looked the manager full in the face. "You must get it for us," he concluded.

He passed on slowly down the room. Half way down he stopped; retraced his steps, and once more stood before McDonald.

"Come into my room," he suggested to the manager, "right now—and we'll talk it over." McDonald went, and—they talked it over.

McDonald sent for Haggerty. Haggerty came—hot foot. But he cooled down when he read unsatisfactory news in the countenance of the man whom he had seen before.

"Now I'll tell you, Mr. Haggerty," said McDonald, "the company don't want your appliance—they won't have it—that's all. I'm not responsible for it, nor can I be. I don't run this concern, and they tell me just what I tell you—that they don't want it. There's your model, and your papers all shipshape, just as we got them. See? But here," he added, leaning over and touching the other man upon the arm, "that isn't why



Portion of Harbor at Fort William, Ont., showing Mount McKay in the distance

his working clothes—sat in the manager's office, waiting for an opportunity to get a word in edgewise.

"Now, Sherrerd," finally said the general manager, with a nod toward the engineer, "what's your little game? Eh?"

Sherrerd rose to his feet. "Got something to show you," he responded.

"What is it?" demanded the manager as though he half doubted the fact.

"Andy McDonald," returned the engineer, impressively, "I'll tell you what it is. It's a safety-check device—that's safe. Absolutely safe," he repeated.

The manager laughed out loud. "Don't believe it," he replied. "Why, say, look here." He opened the pages of a large scrap-book, and pointed to a number of clippings. "Here's the American Company's latest—their very latest device, understand, that half the experts in the country swore by. Read that—that's a passenger elevator in Milwaukee—dropped ten stories—ten stories, understand. 'And then,' it says, 'the safety device got in its work and saved the lives of the passengers.' And it stopped the

is," returned the engineer.

"Haggerty—Haggerty," slowly mused the manager; "oh, yes, I recollect the fellow—lanky sort of chap he was—hard up too, I guess—looked like Henry Clay. I remember him."

"Come on, then," returned the engineer. They passed out by a private door, through a show waretroom, and thence to the testing shafts in the rear.

They were using for the test a large passenger elevator, weighed with pig iron to the limit. Sherrerd briefly pointed out to the manager the method of applying the device, and then gave the word to start her up. A man pressed a button and the elevator ascended high above their heads. When it reached the top of the shaft, he rang the bell again. The engines were reversed, and, as the car descended, the manager and the men backed precipitately out of the way. The car fell like a shot—they were using the extreme test. When it reached a point opposite the manager there was a sudden snap. The wire rope had been sawed through to make it break.

I called you in. I've got a proposition to make myself. I've seen your thing work, and I've got some faith in it, myself, even though the corporation hasn't. I'm willing to make you an offer, and a liberal one—and in making it, I'm going in just as strong and hard as my little pile can stand. I'll give you five thousand dollars for an assignment of your patent free and clear—and I can't say fairer than that."

Haggerty vigorously shook his head. "I'm not selling," he said; "the thing's worth hundreds of thousands to me as it is. I won't sell for any such sum as that."

McDonald looked him in the eye. "I don't care so much about it," he returned, "and I've got other uses for my five thousand, but I'm interested in safety devices in general, and in yours in particular—see here Haggerty, how much do you reckon it'll take to put this thing on its feet—to start up manufacturing, to get it on the market?"

Haggerty took a piece of paper and started to figure. "About three thousand dollars, I calculate," he answered.

"Haggerty," said McDonald, "I'll do this with you. I'll put my five thousand in the thing, and you work her up in your own way, and we'll make some reasonable division of the profits. What do you say to that? That's fair?"

Haggerty regarded the manager suspiciously. "Yes," he said, "and assign my patent to you for security—not much."

"No," returned McDonald; "we'll form a corporation; you put your patent in, I put my little pile in—and there you are. You attend to the factory, and I'll work up the business end as much as I can, considering my duties here. What do you say to that?"

Haggerty started. "Yes," he replied, with gathering suspicion, "and your idea is to have you control the majority of the stock—I've heard of these things before. And when you've got control what'll become of me, eh?"

McDonald rose from his chair in assumed wrath. "Haggerty," he exclaimed, "you're a confounded fool—that's what you are. Here you've been hawking this patent around for five years, waiting for just such a chance as you're getting, and now you won't take it. You think you're so blamed smart, and you don't know who you're talking to, or what you're talking about. I tell you now that I don't want to control the corporation—I don't care anything about that. A want a fair proportion of the stock—say thirty-three per cent; and you and some friend of yours can hold the other sixty-seven. All I want to do is to make some fair reasonable profit out of the thing, and I'm willing to put you on your feet to try and do it, that's all. By George, I don't know for sure whether I'm justified in trusting to your honesty and fairness, but I'm going to do it just the same. You go on and control the corporation all you want—it won't need much control, I'll warrant—all you've got to do is to treat me fair, and give me my one third share of the profits, if there are any, and you bag the rest. That's all there is to it. Understand?"

Haggerty in turn rose to his feet. "Mr. McDonald," he said, contritely, holding out his hand, "I apologize most humbly. I thank you, and—I'll go you," he concluded.

After Haggerty had gone, McDonald sauntered into the president's office.

"Haggerty was just here," he said. "He's gone."

The president looked at him anxiously over the top of his spectacles.

"Well," he inquired.

"I've got him nailed," said the manager sententially.

The Haggerty-Elevator-Safety-Check concern started up in short order. Haggerty was the president and superintendent; McDonald was the secretary and treasurer. The concern hired a small factory down a side street, and started in to work. Haggerty, being an inventor, had the usual instincts of one. He went his own gait. The secretary and treasurer did not interfere. His business was to draw checks and keep mum. He understood his business. He let Haggerty control the corporation.

When the concern started in on its manufacturing enterprise there was five thousand dollars in the treasury—McDonald's five thousand. At the end of six months that was gone, and the safety appliance was not yet upon the market. There were no debts—save one. That was a large one, and the creditor insisted on having his money.

He called upon Haggerty for the money. Haggerty naturally referred him to the secretary and treasurer, McDonald.

He found McDonald in his office in the Empire Company's factory.

"I want this bill paid," he said to McDonald. McDonald smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

"The Haggerty concern is without funds at present," he replied. "I don't see how it can pay your bill. I don't propose to pay it out of my pocket. You'll have to wait, that's all."

The creditor, a choleric man (F. J. Burns it was, the wholesale hardware merchant) didn't relish the complacent tone of the secretary and treasurer.

"By thunder, then, I'll sue you," he returned. "You got some stock down there. I'll sue and levy on it, understand?"

McDonald smiled. "My dear Mr. Burns," he remarked suavely, "why under heaven do you take up my time about an insignificant matter like this? Sue if you want to, and the sooner the better, for all I care. Good-day, sir." He held out his hand. Burns brushed it aside, and strode storming from the office. McDonald laughed to himself, and moved to the window to see Burns walk muttering down the street.

Burns determined to strike while the iron, and he, were hot, instituted a suit that afternoon. There was no defense. The debt was an honest one. The concern had no funds with which to meet it. Burns obtained judgment and issued execution.

The Sheriff made a levy and found Haggerty in charge. "You'll have to let my men shut up the place, I guess," he explained to Haggerty.

"What for?" demanded Haggerty. The Sheriff told him. "Oh, if that's all," returned Haggerty, "I guess I can fix that up in a day or two. McDonald, the manager of the Empire works is standing back of me, and I'll go down and see him."

"That's the best way," said the sheriff. Haggerty went down and saw McDonald. McDonald was sorry, but he could do nothing further. He was already out five thousand dollars—good hard-earned dollars—had been money thrown into the gutter, for the matter of that. He reminded Haggerty that Haggerty couldn't well complain—he had had exceptionally fair treatment from McDonald. Haggerty had to admit as much himself.

"Oh, well," he assured McDonald, "I'll hustle round and see what I can do."

Up to the day and hour set for the sale under the sheriff's levy, he had been able to do nothing. The sale went on.

There were perhaps half a dozen persons present. One of them was Haggerty. One was Burns, who was there to bid the property up to the amount of his judgment and protect himself. McDonald was absent—he was too busy to attend.

The stock went for a song, as it always does. Burns bought it in. Haggerty was helpless, for he had no money.

But the stock did not fetch enough to pay up Burns, the hardware man. "And now, gentlemen," announced the deputy, "I offer here for sale letters patent of the United States of America, for elevator safety-check attachments—"

"Hold on, hold on there," exclaimed Haggerty, "you mustn't sell that patent—that belongs to me—that's my property."

The sheriff looked at Haggerty, and then at the papers in his hand. "Your name is Haggerty?" he asked. Haggerty nodded.

"You assigned these letters all right to the Haggerty concern, didn't you?" He held up in the air the assignment, with Haggerty's signature attached.

"Yes," admitted Haggerty. "Yes, I—I did."

"And," continued the sheriff, "they constitute part of the assets of the company, do they not?"

"Yes, that's right," admitted Haggerty, they do."

"Well then," said the sheriff, "I'm afraid I've got to sell 'em out, that's all."

And he did. Burns bid up to the amount of his claims. As already indicated, Haggerty was powerless to compete. But they were not knocked down to Burns. A young man in the corner, who up to this point had remained unnoticed, now came forth and topped Burns' bid by the offer of one hundred dollars more. The letters patent were knocked down to him.

He paid his bid in cash. The sheriff asked his name, and he gave it in a clear loud voice. It was Floyd W. Thompson.

A name that Haggerty had never heard.

The president of the Empire Hoist & Elevator Company had a private secretary of the name of Floyd W. Thompson. That private secretary was a man whom Haggerty had never seen.

Floyd W. Thompson, thereupon, became the owner and holder of the Haggerty letters patent. The sale was over.

A few days later, without any fuss and furor, the Empire Hoist & Elevator Company began the manufacture of the Haggerty safety-check device.

A few weeks later, by a judicious distribution of capital, of which only the president of that concern, and McDonald, and a few officials of the city government were cognizant, the Common Council passed an ordinance providing that every elevator in the metropolis must be equipped with the Haggerty device—the only safety appliance, as the special com-

mittee said in its report, that was entirely safe.

A few months later every building in the city hastened to comply with that very healthful ordinance. The Empire Hoist & Elevator Company began the extensive sale of the Haggerty appliance—at its own price. There was no competition.

One day about this time, a shabby looking individual stepped into the Anglo-American building, one of the tallest of sky-scrapers, and tried to interview an elevator man about the new device.

The starter on the ground floor told him to clear out and go away. He took him for a tramp.

He was a tramp, and more besides. He was P. T. Haggerty—the inventor of the elevator safety-check appliance.

He had been frozen out—that's all.

Comment on Elevator Situation

Criticism, favorable and adverse, by the Newspapers of Western Canada

"This is indeed the farmer's year, in more than one respect, as witness the fact that the Manitoba Government has followed Premier Scott's lead and declared in favor of Government ownership of elevators. Persistent efforts as the farmers have now learned, will overcome any difficulty, including even 'constitutional' ones."—Battleford Press, Sask.

"The announcement is a great victory for the Grain Growers. By a single stroke they have gained the main object for which their organization stands today. It also illustrates the power of intelligent organization."—The Dauphin Press, Man.

"Is it not rather amusing to observe the very respectful attitude of both the liberal and the conservative parties in the west towards the demands of the Grain Growers' Association, once that the real strength of the movement of that body is shown. This was shown the other day by the adoption without debate by the Saskatchewan legislature of the resolution in favor of Government-owned terminal elevators. It was an easy shifting of responsibility to Ottawa, but even more significant was the appointment, also without debate, of a commission to enquire into the feasibility of Government-owned interior elevators."—Saskatoon Saturday Press, Sask.

"The Government has given a distinct pledge that they are prepared to take the matter up and grant the Grain Growers' request. . . . The announcement will be received with gratification by the farmers at large throughout the province. It will not solve all the difficulties in the matter of marketing and shipping grain, but it will be an advance step in the right direction."—The Dufferin Leader, Carman, Man.

"How this will be done is not defined, but there is no question but that the Grain Growers' delegates will be a unit for some means to prevent it being made a party football and jumping plot for political heelers and good-for-nothings. If they succeed in this the elevator system will be one of the greatest boons and assurances our farmers can have of freedom from work of combines in shipping and marketing, and it will act as an object lesson to the live stock and other trusts enriching themselves at the farmers' expense."—Birtle (Man.) Eye Witness.

"To undertake control of such an industry would require a very large capital, even for the acquisition of the existing facilities. But what of the future? With thousands of miles of new railway lines being built and new towns springing up every day the Government would have to continue building or abandon that control of the grain traffic which the project is designed to give. The enormous development which this country is bound to have would involve an expenditure of which the present figures are but a small portion. No thoughtful Government will rashly venture on so vast an obligation."—Calgary Herald.

"In the general jubilation over the concession to the Grain Growers, let the fact not be overlooked that the credit belongs primarily and mainly to the persistency of the united farmers and their executive officers. The politicians on both sides surrendered only when they felt they had to do so. . . . The Grain Growers have to see to it that they elect to the legislature, men in whom they can trust."—Neepawa (Man.) Press.

"The announcement was hailed with delight by the delegates at that meeting. This action on the part of the Government in only another evidence of its progressiveness and public spirit. It is a proof that as soon as the Government has been convinced that it will have behind it the support of the people it is prepared to enter upon untried paths of Governmental activity in the interests and for the benefit of the people of the province."—Dauphin (Man.) Herald.

"There is no such thing as politics when the members of the Saskatchewan legislature get discussing Government elevators and Hudson's Bay Railway. Even if these questions were to be brought up in the Alberta House by the Government there would likely not be more than a couple of votes against the motion, if any."—Calgary Herald.

"After careful study of both the constitutional and commercial aspects of the question, the Scott Government has seen its way clear to take a step forward. The people know that there will be no turning back. . . .

"What the Grain Growers want is a system of Government control which will provide storage and cut down the middlemen's profits and sharp practice and which will return to the grain growers the full value of their crops, without danger of loss."—Saskatoon Phoenix.

"There seems to be no question now but that the present system of elevators will be relegated and that the farmers will have what they have been wanting for some time. The time is coming when farmers' grain will be delivered into Government owned or controlled elevators and will be under Government control until delivered at British markets."—Heward (Sask.) Chronicle.

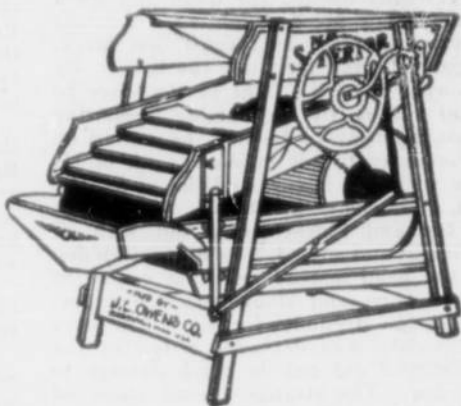
"A man would be a rank hypocrite who would pretend to believe that politicians of any party carefully sit down and frame their policies without first ascertaining which way the wind blows. As a matter of fact, everyone knows that politicians do not make their policies at all. The successful ones merely size up public sentiment as accurately as possible and then say publicly: 'That's what we think, too.' This is inevitably the case in a democratic country where every man has as much to say concerning whom he shall elect to represent him as anyone else has.

"Personally I am far from being convinced at the present time that Government ownership of elevators in Manitoba is either desirable or practicable. It may yet prove to be both—but I

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have no doubt. If it should come into effect, it will certainly drive our most experienced and some of our ablest business men out of the grain handling business. It may work very unjust and serious disabilities. It may put the farmer in a much less desirable position than he now occupies. It will certainly give an enormous power to any Government that may chance to hold office. In fact, in very many ways it may be regarded with grave apprehension. At the same time the farmers are in a vast majority in Manitoba, and the farmers to a man want Government ownership of elevators."—Winnipeg Saturday Post.

"A resolution was also adopted in favor of terminal elevators under the Dominion Government control. There is no reason why such a public utility should not be undertaken as a public work, just as is the case in other public works."—The Eyebrow (Sask.) Herald.

"Years of anxious labor are now promising to be crowned with full success. The combination of farmers into the Grain Growers' Association has been the most successful and useful example of the benefits of united effort that the farmers of Canada ever accomplished."—Earl Grey (Sask.) Coronet.

"If the farmers of Canada were as well organized as the railways or grain elevators, or the manufacturers, who is bold enough to predict what good they might accomplish?"—High River (Alta.) Times.

"The meeting of the Grain Growers' Association on Saturday is important to all interested in agriculture. This being the chief organization which stands for the defense, protection, and advancement of the chief industry of the west, the wheat trade, no intelligent farmer of this district should be absent from the meeting."—Hamiota (Man.) Echo.

"The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Association will be held in the town hall on Saturday. That this organization has before it an immense quantity of work that will tend for the betterment of existing conditions is conceded on all sides, and it is hoped that a representative gathering of the farmers will be present."—North Battleford (Sask.) News.

"There is no doubt that the western farmer is of opinion that he does not yet get a fair show in the marketing of his great staple. He still thinks that the middleman gets more than his share; and that his legitimate profit as the producer is continually tapped more than it should be on its way from the farm to the ultimate consumer. All will agree that the farmer, as the base of our western pyramid, should get the best possible treatment; and if the Government ownership and operation is going to be in the best interests of the farmers, there can be very little doubt that it will be in the best interests

of the country at large. It matters little whether liberal or conservative brings about the desired end. The thing is to get it; and it should not be impossible for both parties in the House to hit upon some course in which all can be in practical accord. If there is a difficulty in the way it is well to recognize it frankly, and at the same time cast about for the best means of removing it. And, of course, there is the financial question among others. It will cost more than five cents to buy up the western elevator system, but that difficulty is not insuperable by any means."—Earl Grey (Sask.) Coronet.

THE MEANING OF ECONOMY

Political economy has often been regarded as an enemy to progress, but what an achievement it would be if we could secure all that the phrase literally signifies—viz., an orderly regulation of the State analogous to that of a well-managed household. Thus defined, "political economy" would surely be acceptable to all. Industrial co-operation in this country starts from the domestic hearth, and, therefore, co-operators ought to have a voice in economic questions. Now the essential principles of domestic management are easy to understand: Waste none of your means and opportunities; buy nothing that you do not want; be bold enough to incur expenditure that will be profitable in the future. We feel sure that there are many households in which these rules are observed with

with a print as large as his hand but longer and narrower. He tried to follow it but lost it directly he got on the grass, so went on down to see Picket, who had had considerable experience as a hunter. With the help of a large dog belonging to Picket, half Newfoundland and half Mastiff, they followed it for nearly two miles, but lost it in a grove of poplars.

A few nights after this, during a heavy thunderstorm, Picket just as he was going to bed, heard his dog start growling and then fighting with some animal just outside the door. Catching up a stick of wood from the wood box and telling his wife to hold the lamp, he carefully opened the door, and for a moment saw his dog fighting with some animal as large as himself, but black. A gust of wind blew out the lamp. By throwing open the front of the stove he could still partly see outside. Shouting encouragement to his dog, he waited an opportunity to get in some work of his own with the heavy stick he had. For just a moment the strange animal was on top and Picket struck out with all his might and missed. He hit his own dog on the head instead and that canine at once let go and slunk into the house. It was too strenuous for him. The stick fortunately was dry and rotten in the centre and did not do much damage to the dog. The strange animal made off in the dark.

On examining the dog, his heavy collar was found to have a number of deep gashes in it which Picket pronounced to have been done by a bear. Picket had

who had recovered his spirits, stood ready to take his share in the fight.

Frank worked splendidly, only stopping once when one of his legs went through and struck the bear inside. However, he did not leave his leg there long. Presumably he shouted, "I see him! He is a big fellow!" Picket and Hill thought they had better get on top and fire through but after consideration concluded it would spoil the skin too much. Hill told Frank to jab the fork into the bear and start him out. This Frank did. Suddenly there was a warning shout, "Here he comes!" accompanied by the fall, head over heels, of Frank, who had lost his footing when sticking the fork in the bear. The bear rushed out with the fork in him and made for the open. But Hill and Picket were ready. Directly the bear's nose showed they let go the two barrels, felled by the other two as quick as they could pull the triggers.

When the smoke cleared away there was the bear; that is, all that was left of it. Bruin's head was blown away by the artillery. The nimruds pulled him out with the proud feeling of the successful hunter. The first thing they noticed was that the bear had a long tail.

They had shot a new settler's handsome black Russian retriever, which he greatly valued.

Instead of honor and bear's meat to eat, there was a quiet funeral in the bush, with the Pickets and Hill as pall bearers, and they are reluctant to talk about their first bear hunt in Manitoba.

FIGHTING FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Some Interesting Information Brought out at Meeting of Western Live Stock Shippers Association

Feeling ran high as to the negligence of the C.P.R. in the matter of adequate stockyard facilities and delay in transfer of stock from one railroad to another, at the meeting of the Western Live Stock Shippers' Association in the parlor of the Leland hotel, Winnipeg, December 23. The gathering was one of combined business and compliment—a pleasing feature in the latter connection being the presentation to Edwards Evans, retiring agent of the C.P.R. stockyards, of a bag of gold containing \$600, as an appreciation of Mr. Evans' efforts in the interests of the association during his term of office. Following the reading and adoption of the minutes, a letter was read by Mr. Hilton from an Alameda shipper, a Mr. Scott complaining of cramped and ill-kept stockyards at that point.

Mr. Lanigan's Announcement

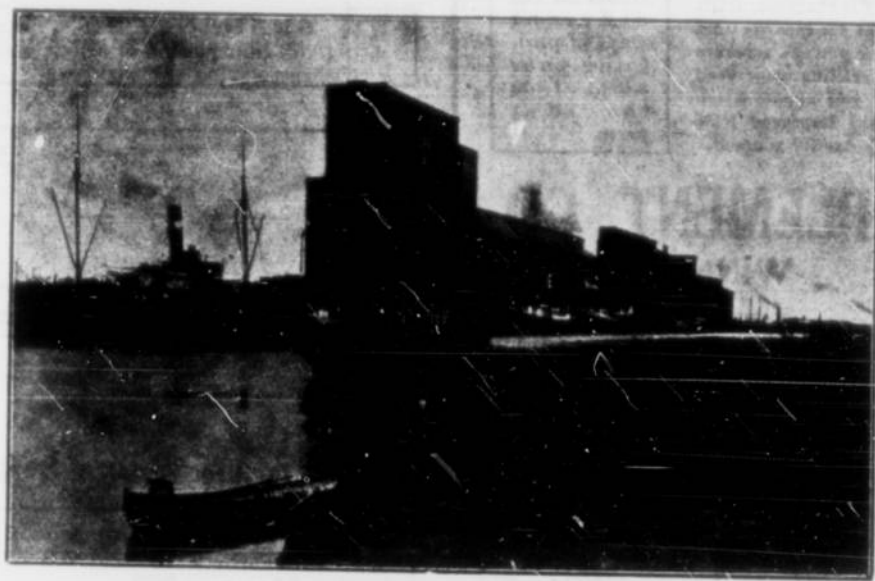
Mr. Lanigan to whose notice the complaint had been brought, had announced, in a letter which was also read, that the company contemplated improvements at Alameda towards spring, and remarking, "the condition of stockyards is at present engaging the whole attention of our operating department."

Mr. Dillinger's Report

The report, dated August 23, 1909, of A. F. Dillinger, operating assistant to the railway commissioners' board, was then read. Mr. Dillinger had commenced his trip on June 24, and had been accompanied by J. F. Robb, inspector of the veterinary branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and Martin Nicoll, of the Live Stock Shippers' Association. Some of the points noted were: Improper construction of yards, making loading of stock difficult; lack of water in the yards and need of shelter sheds and feed racks. It was recommended that each section foreman be held responsible for the condition of the stockyards on his section and attend to the proper flooring, drainage and cleaning of his yards. A plan was attached to the report, providing for more convenient laying-out of two-pen yards. It was also suggested that the railway establish a stock-shipping day once a week on branch lines, suitable to stock shippers. Separate reports of the condition of yards and shipping pens in each town or village in the territory visited, accompanied the report.

Complaints About St. Boniface

There was some criticism of the report by shippers resident in some of the localities described, to which Mr. Nicoll made reply. The question of stockyard and transfer facilities in St. Boniface was then discussed among the



Fort William Harbor where three railways tranship western wheat

great advantage, mainly owing to training in co-operation. The moral condition of such success is eternal vigilance. There must be prudent self-control in resisting every temptation to wastefulness.—The Scottish Co-Operator.

The population of the German Empire is increasing at the rate of 900,000 a year.

A Manitoba Bear Hunt in the Early Days

By
UNCLE RUBE

WHEN Tom Hill and his wife and young family came to farming their knowledge of pioneer life in Manitoba was, to say the least, vague, being chiefly gathered from the works of Fenimore Cooper and the hardly less romantic pamphlets lavishly distributed by the C.P.R. and the Dominion Government, which never failed to describe the abundance of game, omitting, however, the persistent mosquito. Arriving at Winnipeg they homesteaded some 50 miles to the south in a wild, luffy country and started to farm. Their nearest neighbors were then a family by the name of Picket (consisting of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Picket and young family), and their nephew, a young man of about three and twenty, who batched on another quarter-section. The families soon became very intimate and hardly

a day passed that the children, in fine weather, did not visit back and forth along the cow path which ran for nearly a mile between the two log houses. Many were the tales the new settlers heard of moose and jumping deer, wolves and bears, and although Mr. Hill was the owner of a good two-barrelled gun, he had little time and less opportunity to use it, except on the chickens, partridge and duck that were so plentiful.

One day the two children of Mr. Hill when starting to visit their neighbors, came running back to say that half way down the trail they had met a large strange black dog with a stumpy tail that would not get off the path and let them go by. They had run home to their papa to come and drive it away. Hill seized his gun and ran down the path, the children following. When he got to where the children had described seeing the dog he could see in the damp, sandy soil, the tracks of some animal,

become the owner of a litter of pigs a few days before this and they were in a low log pen with brush on the roof, covered with hay. Being afraid that the bear would come for his pigs, he moved them to his stable.

The next day, as Hill was sitting down to dinner, he heard Picket's dog barking furiously and men's voices shouting. Grabbing his gun, which was carefully loaded, with a heavy charge, and had three buckshot on top for good measure, he started to run to Picket's. When he got there Picket and his nephew were near the log pig pen—not too close. They were trying to "sic" their dog inside. The dog was nearly crazy with excitement, but the entrance being small, he had to crouch down to get in. The animal inside would at once grab him and he would back out. Picket said he had seen the bear and that it was inside the pig pen. They were considering over the best way to get him out. He had a double barrelled shot gun with a heavy duck charge, and had also put some buckshot on top in case the bear turned up. The artillery was in readiness for fight. A council of war was held and it was finally decided that Picket's nephew would get on top and try to get the roof off or make a hole large enough to see inside of it. Picket and Hill would stand on each side of the entrance, and if the bear rushed out would give him all four charges at close quarter and take chances on what followed. So Frank started with a pitchfork to get the roof off. It was no easy matter as the brush was fairly solid. The two men stood tense and watchful at the front; the dog,

Continued on page 26

Farmers of Western Canada

The only way you can be sure of getting all you ought to realize for your grain is by shipping it in car lots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it handled by a reliable and experienced grain commission firm. We are not track buyers and do not own elevators, but we act as your agents and look after the grading of your grain, and dispose of it as your agents, always striving to do the best possible in every way for your interests.

The commission rates instituted several years ago by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for handling grain in this market have recently been suspended, but an independent grain commission firm that does not buy your grain at a handsome margin of profit, but sells to realize for you the highest possible price, must make a definite charge for the services it renders and therefore our charges for performing the same are a commission of 1 cent per bushel on wheat and flax, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per bushel on barley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel on oats.

We make liberal advances on car shipping bills as soon as same are received, if shippers so desire; make prompt returns after sales are made, and always furnish our customers with the name and address of the buyers we sell to.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage we have enjoyed for so many years from western farmers. We invite you to write us for market prospects, shipping instructions and "Our Way of Doing Business." You will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

We are licensed by the Dominion Government. Our license number this season is E. 55, and our bond to the government is for \$15,000.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Grain Commission Merchants
703-F Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada

It's as much our
business to
Give
Satisfaction
as secure
grain shipments
Try us

Continental Grain Co.

Successors to
Parrish & Lindsay

223 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

LICENSED

BONDED

MACLENNAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG

Wheat :: Oats :: Barley :: Flax

Consignments Sold to Highest Bidder. Net Bids Wired on Request

Farmers

Patronise the independent track buyer and commission dealer and preserve competition on your market. Ship your grain by the car lot. Send us your bills of lading and we will hold your grain as long as you desire, and advance you prepaid all the money you want. Write for our market card and shipping directions.

The Grain Growers' Guide will not accept an advertisement from any grain commission firm known to be associated with the elevator interests

Why Don't Farmers Get Their Hens to Lay in Winter?

Prices are Three Times what they are in Summer—How to Work up a Fancy New-Laid Egg Trade

THE following article from the "Canadian Farm," Toronto, shows that the new-laid egg problem is the same in eastern Canada as in the west. It is the same subject that THE GUIDE has dealt with a number of times. The writer in the "Canadian Farm" says:

"At this season of the year there are two classes of eggs on the city markets. The first, and by far the commoner, is the storage egg. It is known by its peculiar odor—not stale, not fresh; by the fact that the shell is more or less brittle, the empty space in either end, large, and the flavor, which one detects in eating it. These characteristics denote the storage egg, and the extent to which they exist, determines the class or grade of storage egg to which it belongs.

"The other class of egg is known by the name of new-laid egg, and usually, at this season of the year, and until late in the winter or early in the spring, it is conspicuous by its scarcity. New-laid eggs, that are strictly as represented, are very scarce at the present season, and very dear as well. In a retail way they will sell at about 50 cents per dozen, and there is every probability that they will be still higher as the winter advances. Wholesale dealers and commission merchants are very glad to get supplies and to pay attractive prices for them.

Big Difference in Price

"There is a good broad margin of difference in price between the two classes of eggs. Retail storage eggs of best quality are selling at 35c. per doz., while strictly new-laid eggs are badly wanted at 50c. to 60c. per dozen. When there is such a big premium on the new-laid egg, surely there should be a strong inducement to produce it. It only takes a little bit more of regularity in attending to the poultry, a little bit better feeding and care. Hens which lay eggs in midsummer, when eggs are worth only about 15 cents per dozen, have to be fed and cared for when eggs are 50 cents per dozen, just about the same as hens which are laying and earning twice or three times as much money.

Encourage Winter Laying

The methods by which winter-laying principles are inculcated amongst poultry flocks are pretty well known. The selection of early eggs for the hatching of prospective winter layers, the warm, clean, bright quarters, with generous and careful feeding, are familiar to most owners of poultry. But it is in the marketing of such produce in which the biggest losses are sustained, and opportunities missed.

"Cut Flower" of Poultry Business

The new-laid egg is the "cut-flower" of the poultry business. After it arrives it is a case of get it marketed before there is the slightest deterioration. This is not a question of leaving it lie in some place, more or less adapted for keeping it, until enough of them have been saved from the home consumption to warrant a trip to town with them. It involves getting it off while it still fills the shell, while all the peculiar delicate flavor still retains its strength, and having it reach the customer in that condition.

Eggs Spoil Quickly

"There are few trades in which there is more money lost through carelessness than in the new-laid eggs business when that class of goods is scarce and dear," remarked a leading wholesaler to THE Canadian Farm Marketeer recently. "Eggs will deteriorate with great rapidity under certain conditions. One of the things which helps this process along, perhaps more than any other, is the constant handling of them. New-laid eggs should be handled as little as possible. They should be kept in a cool place from the start and should be gathered every day. When gathered they should be placed in cartons made for

the purpose, and which every wholesale dealer or commission merchant will supply. Eggs should be spotlessly clean for the new-laid eggs trade, and should never be placed in a hot, dry place. This causes the meat of the egg to shrink, and you cannot convince anyone that an egg which shows a large hollow space at one end is a new-laid egg. Shipments should be made at least twice per week. Eggs handled in this way would give little or no trouble, and the producer would feel assured of the top market price every time."

Fancy Trade in Eggs

"It is a great wonder that more farmers, or their wives, who are handling poultry on their own account, do not try to work up for themselves fancy trade on the strength of a reputation for strictly fancy new-laid eggs," said another dealer to the marketman. "There is a big premium on strictly fancy new-laid eggs, and there always will be. But the person who will undertake to deliver only the very finest of fresh, new-laid eggs in either large or small quantities, regularly to preferred customers, can command a premium over even the top price, and be sure of it all the time. There is practically no limit to the extent to which this business could be carried on. The cold storage business, which ought, after all, to be only a makeshift while something better is not available, has now monopolised nearly the whole trade. At no season of the year is there any considerable trade in strictly new-laid eggs."

How It Should Be Done

"Suppose, now," inquired the Marketman, "that you were about to undertake such a thing yourself, how would you go about it?"

"Well, if I owned a large flock of layers, I would get out a special carton which would hold a dozen eggs. On the cover I would print the following announcement:

* THESE *
* REALLY FRESH EGGS *
* were laid *
* DURING THE LAST 48 HOURS *
* at the *
* AURORA WYANDOTTE *
* POULTRY FARM *
* Aurora, Telephone *
* Ont. connection *

"I would then write about a dozen letters to leading hotels, restaurants, sanitariums or fashionable boarding houses, offering to supply them with a quantity of strictly new-laid eggs once, twice or three times per week. If this failed to bring me satisfactory outlet for my product, I would advertise in the city dailies for parties wishing a supply of really fresh eggs regularly. When a suitable market was found I would try to keep it. When supplies were not large enough to fill orders instead of filling my cartons with other eggs I would write a card saying that my hens only laid one egg per day, and that I could only fill the order, when present ones were met.

"Could I depend upon a market premium all the year around for eggs not more than 48 hours old? Well, say, if I had a nice lot of them here this morning I could go out and get ten cents per dozen more than the top market price for them, and would have a good-sized list of customers to choose from at that.

"If I did not find it convenient to handle a new-laid egg trade from a distance, I would write to one or other of the most prominent and reliable city grocers I could find and offer them my total output, guaranteed not more than 48 hours old. They would jump at the chance to get them, and would

Continued on page 21

All the Lumber for this 8-roomed House

Eaton Price
\$734

delivered

including complete Plans and Specifications. Prices based on present Mill figures.



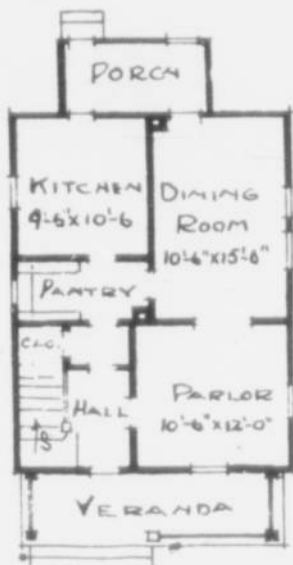
A GLANCE at the above illustration and at the plan below will give you some idea of the home-like appearance and spacious, convenient interior plan of this dwelling. It is two full stories high, with attic, and our lumber specifications call for fine fir and cedar finish. The house is 22 x 28, with 18 foot studding. The house is well planned for warmth and economical heating. We are supplying for this house the finest quality and grades of lumber, our object being to insure the building of the most durable, convenient, and attractive home.

We furnish all the lumber, windows, doors, frames, etc., for this beautiful roomy house for \$734, laid down at any station taking Winnipeg rates from British Columbia. Most of the stations in Western Canada take the Winnipeg rate, but there are some points in Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba taking a higher rate and to such stations we will be pleased to quote special prices.

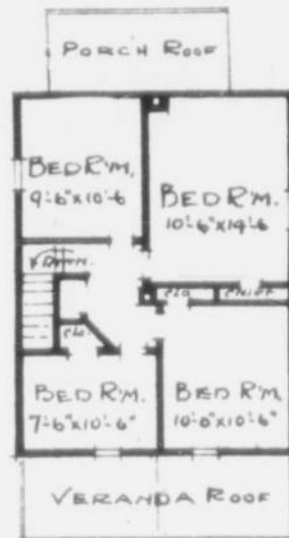
\$2.50

Full plans and specifications showing every detail of the construction of this house, together with a list of material will be supplied for \$2.50, and, if we receive the order for lumber required to build it, we will supply the plans free, or will allow the money paid to apply on the cost of lumber.

We also have plans for a compact four-roomed cottage,



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

which will prove a warm and comfortable dwelling. In addition we supply plans for a fine barn 23½ x 40 feet, and for another 32 x 54 feet. Plans and full specifications for any of the above will be furnished complete for \$2.50, together with our price on all necessary lumber, delivered at your station. The money paid us for plans will be credited on lumber bill, provided the order for lumber is placed with us.

Lumber direct from the Mills to the Consumer

Any man who requires sufficient lumber to make up a carload, or who can join with his neighbors in ordering a car will save money by placing his order with us. We ship direct from the mills, thus saving all middlemen's profits, and our prices bear ample testimony to the saving brought about through this direct method of dealing. We guarantee our lumber grades to be strictly up to the standard quality.

Prices, laid down at your station, will be cheerfully given. Write us, giving particulars of your requirements, and the expert advice and estimates of our lumber department will be sent you free of charge.



THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA





NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

OPPOSES PUBLIC ELEVATORS

Editor, GUIDE:—In your Christmas number I notice an article by F. W. Green on the subject of "Freedom of Thought."

With his conclusions contained in the second paragraph, no fault is to be found, but with regard to the last, I would like to make a few comments.

Mr. Green therein states that when "once a farmer gets money into an elevator, he is very apt to be an elevator man" and consequently likely to take a middleman's view rather than a Grain Grower's view of the situation and not "believe in" government ownership of elevators.

Sometimes this may be so, but in the majority of cases the most intelligent of the community become the members of the Grain Growers' Associations, as they do of Farmer's Elevator Companies and other institutions of a similar nature, and it is very unlikely that they will place the prospect of a few dollars in dividends to be derived from their shares in their local elevator company before the much greater profits which would result indirectly should the scheme of government ownership attain the success hoped for by its promoters.

They are, however, likely to have gained some knowledge of the difficulties and risks attendant upon the operation of an elevator and therefore not be over anxious to have the custody of their grain removed from an employee of their own and delivered over to the tender mercies of some political hack.

A pretty good insight into the value placed on the services of some employees of the government by the officials of the Grain Growers' Associations (who, by the way, are the leaders of the government ownership movement) is shown by the recent appointment of men of their own to check the grading in the Winnipeg yards.

Mr. Green must remember that this is not the first panacea that has been recommended and endorsed by the Grain Growers' Associations for the relief of their ills. Only two or three years ago he, himself, mooted a scheme for the erection of large elevators at railway divisional points and the employment of specially designed hopper-bottomed cars to convey grain thereto, and if my memory serves me aright this was endorsed by the Saskatchewan Association. Yet today I fancy nobody would oppose the scheme more strongly than Mr. Green himself.

Opposition to the present scheme has been stifled in the associations, yet, after the announcement in Brandon on Thursday last, of the Manitoba Government's change of front, I noticed a strong undercurrent of feeling that it was a mistake. For myself I can say that I believe we, as farmers, have no right to ask any government to do what is really our own duty, viz:—to provide storage and shipping facilities for our own grain, if we do not wish to avail ourselves of that provided by other parties. In my opinion there would be no objection to asking the government to place plans and expert advice at the disposal of farmers' organizations and also to enact legislation that would empower a Farmers' Elevator Company to demand a freehold site and trackage facilities at any siding at a reasonable figure. If this latter right were secured, but little difficulty would be found in financing, as loan companies would then be willing to advance money on the building, whereas at present the site being leasehold such concerns will not consider loans of

that nature—a chattel mortgage only being available as security.

From my point of view, we should be Canadian citizens first, and Grain Growers, or better still, farmers next, and surely the best way to build up a sturdy citizenship is not by running to the government for aid when our ends can be better attained by our own efforts through co-operation.

F. J. COLLYER.

Welwyn, Sask.

SOCIALIST vs. NON-SOCIALIST

Editor, GUIDE:—I have been getting THE GUIDE for a couple of weeks and never subscribed for it. Please discontinue sending it to me as I don't care for it. I see it is called the friend of labor. I have been a student of economics for a number of years, and have arrived at the conclusion that the only real friend of labor is the socialist. The socialist stands for all labor getting the full product of its toil, and that no man profit off another. I fail to see where THE GUIDE is advocating anything better for the farm laborer or the one who is working for wages. The elevators are only one of the many industries that should be owned by the people. Their ownership is but very little use



Farm Home of James Barrett, Bagot, Man.

to the farmer, when the railroad, telegraph, coal mines, lumber and the machinery we are compelled to use, are in the hands of private individuals. I find that the best paper for the farmer or anyone who produces his living with either his hands or his brain is a socialist paper. When I say with his brain, I don't mean a man who is juggling grain, real estate, merchandise or anything else. I mean one who is engaged in the arts, sciences, literature, invention, teaching or anything that benefits society.

If you want to do something for the farmer, publish a good up-to-date socialist paper, and you will not only be helping him, but every one who is producing the world's necessities.

W. H. MABEE.

Milestone, Sask.

[Note.—What are we to think? Some complain that THE GUIDE is too socialistic and one man stopped his subscription on that account. Here is another reader who does not want THE GUIDE because it is not a socialist paper. Any move nowadays to prevent all riches being reaped by a few, is called "socialism" by some, while other extremists consider that state socialism is the only remedy for present evils. Hearty co-operation among western farmers today will prove the most effective remedy

for immediate ills. What the future may bring, no one can foresee.

Co-operation produces immediate results. Where opinions differ so widely upon social and economic questions, no man can expect any paper to represent exclusively every shade of his own views.—Editor.]

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE

Editor, GUIDE:—I have been thinking about the political muddle, and find it something like this. The party bosses select a candidate and send him down to be nominated irrespective of the wishes and wants of the people. The only consideration is can he poll a big vote for our party.

Now the only difference I can see with a strong pair of glasses is, one party is in and the other out. Still the farmers will vote for a "party candidate." I think that the cure is for the Grain Growers to nominate two farmer candidates, one for each party, in each constituency, in farming districts irrespective of those the "party bosses" send down, which would so split the vote, that now and then a farmer would be selected. On party questions they could "follow their leader," but on questions affecting the farmers they could unite and hold the "balance of power," thus putting the parties on their good behaviour, and getting more for the farmer-versus the corporations.

The great benefit would be to get the Grain Growers organized on political matters and educated to take their right place, by having their own representatives in rural districts.

NEW REPORTER.

Makaroff, Man.

WOLVES IN THE REFUGE

Editor, GUIDE:—Find enclosed one dollar for THE GUIDE. You have been sending it for the past month, and I think it very interesting, still I think the Grain Growers' Association could be better organized. I know where there are store-keepers, blacksmiths, and even track grain buyers in the Grain Growers' meeting with the farmers. What good is the place of refuge to the

culture get after the noxious weeds, the way he has gone after the Grit officials. Certainly they would be exterminated.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Crandall, Man.

READER REPLIES.

Editor, GUIDE:—Judging your paper as a truth seeker, you may allow me in a friendly way to give the other side to your correspondents. Mr. Boerma writes two columns, and our esteemed friend E. A. Partridge adds nearly another in backing up Mr. B., while Mr. Dixon writes two columns more with, "The Truth about New Zealand," all in dealing with a very brief letter of mine. Let us aim for truth, and facts rather than to triumph in discussion. Nor am I anxious to enter into a prolonged correspondence on socialism and communism.

I have always been sympathetic toward socialists. To understand their views I have attended their meetings in England (I lived 45 years in Nudlandtown), have read socialists' books and papers and discussed at their meetings. It is very easy to point out bad conditions and defects in our social system, but the remedy? The remedies will be many, will be gradual but steady, evolution not revolution. Many poor folks, men, wives and children, suffer through the fathers' and sons' faults, intemperance, gambling, vice, the more's the pity. These men need self reform, self government, more than any other change of government. To cut out the liquor trade entirely, would raise the people morally and materially, and create trade all round, along with improved conditions enormously, especially in towns.

The term "socialism" is such a wide, elastic, indefinable one. There is a socialism that is sane, practical, reasonable. On the other hand, "socialism" is used to include the most visionary (ideal often) but impractical views under the sun. Under the head of sane socialism is the public ownership of public utilities, telegraph, telephone and postal services, water, gas and electric supplies, free education, public parks, canals; but what are we to say to the socialists claim to the "Public ownership of all the means of production, distribution and exchange." That is opposed to the private ownership of land and property; that not the individual himself, but the state shall find a livelihood for every man; that the children shall be clothed and fed by the state; that the hours of labor shall not exceed four per day. I have heard socialists that hire men here, say, that farmers have no right to the land they own, and if these men's view of communism and socialism is true, these men are right, that is the logical conclusion.

I know that the English dukes and the wealthy, dub the proposals in the British Budget, "socialism" to scare the timid. I think these proposals are on the side of caution. I read pamphlets by unknown working men, leaders such as Odgers advocating taxing unearned increment, land values of dukes, the compulsory cultivation of land used as game preserves, so as to find taxes and labor and food for the people, and this was forty years ago, before the designation, "socialism" was known. Proposals and laws produced, say up to recent times, were known as liberalism, reform, radicalism. The tendency of a good legislation that aims to give every man equal rights and equality of opportunity, is now called "socialism." I agree with Winston Churchill, who, speaking at Dundee on the budget, lately said, "It is not socialism to attempt to cure the ills of the present condition of the masses of the people, it is common sense and a Christian duty."

Socialists are Ishmaels. They have all along opposed liberals at every election, who were strong for such proposals as are contained in this "socialist budget" as at Bermondsey recently, creating a three-cornered contest, by which too often a budget opponent gets elected M.P. Yet when a socialist wins a seat in Parliament, if he is to get something along the line he wants, he has to vote with liberals mostly. Socialists oppose their best friends, to fight in isolation.

Mr. Partridge scarcely puts it fair in his first paragraph. Co-operation, unionism, the assertion of human rights, are far away from communism. Co-operation between farmers, between working men to get their rights as against combines, trusts, mergers, high duties,

farmer, if you fill it with wolves? Why not make it a farmers' organization and keep all the others out.

ROBT. COPELAND.

Tenby, Man.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Editor, GUIDE:—In THE GUIDE of a late date, I read an extract from a speech of the Minister of Agriculture, where he said a valiant fight was waged against noxious weeds. That statement is only true in part, and not much more. A good weed act is found on paper and not much more as it seldom is enforced. In the Municipality of Miniota, the council almost set the Noxious Weed Act at defiance. What they did was to appoint weed inspectors and give them instructions to notify farmers to have weeds destroyed by the 31st of July, and very little more was done. I notified the minister that scores of acres of Canadian thistles were growing along the Assiniboine river uncut. Mr. O. Malley wrote me to say that he was too busy to look after them and for me to do it myself, but I was not a weed inspector and could not do it. So Canadian thistles grew and Sow thistles and French weed went to seed and ripened for another day. I would like to see the Minister of Agri-

any tyranny of capitalist commercialism, are movements to be commended, and a man is still left with a good deal of his own individuality.

If all men could start out in life, exactly equipped alike, so far as capital, education and experience were concerned, yet owing to the difference there is in men's make up, in energy and enterprise, some of those men are bound to outstrip others in gaining wealth. Then, "Tis not in mortals to command success" for illness, a fire, misfortune, will keep some down.

The best kind, of what might be called "socialism" is to be found in putting into practice "The Sermon on the Mount" and Christ's "Golden Rule" and the lesson of the "Good Samaritan." But, alas, so many socialist leaders and papers, as the *Clarion*, Mr. Blatchford, are pronouncedly anti-Christian, and speak and write against Christianity. They depose the Christian religion, and elevate socialism to a religion, holding Sunday services, Sunday schools, where labor songs are sung. Some socialists are wild and revolutionary, like Mr. Grayson; others condemn thrift, as an old world worn out principle to be despised.

My point is, that much socialism is untrue, harmful and anti-Christian. The best of socialism is to be found in justice, common sense, good-will, christianity, reform-laws and was here before "socialism" was known.

It would take another letter to deal with the other points in Mr. Boerma's letter, with errors in fact, and with conditions in New Zealand, as the results of government by labor parliament. I got pamphlets some three years ago, with a view to emigrating there with my family, to escape these rigorous winters, but all my study of New Zealand showed she offers nothing like the success, a man with small means and large family could achieve, as observation and my own experience have proved to be the case in Canada, where individualism has freer play. We have, however, to improve commercial and social conditions here, and we need to join hands to do it.

READER.

Dundurn, Sask.

ALBERTA FARMERS' THOUGHTS

Editor, *GUIDE*:—I enclose you a list of members of our agriculture society, to whom I wish you would send sample copies of *THE GUIDE*.

Many farmers are not readers naturally, but if you can only hold their attention for a moment and then interest them, more are certain to become subscribers. I tell you that I know of one, beside myself who receives five or six different papers every week, and when *THE GUIDE* comes, they read it through first before they pick up any of the others. I do not think that it is possible to show any greater appreciation of any paper than the foregoing, and certainly *THE GUIDE* is a complete success so far.

Our U.F.A. Society has not produced the results nor is it so energetic as the G.G.A. of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Of course it is handicapped at first by being an amalgamation of two societies just one short year ago. The organization department has not shown itself to be active yet, but we are hoping for better energy next year.

There has not been an attempt to form a union at this point yet, although we have one or two out in the country, ten to fifteen miles from town, but it may be better to let them get some education through *THE GUIDE* first, and when the union is started it will likely be stronger and more successful.

The one weakness in our government today, is the bribe giver, either directly or indirectly, and every effort should be made to eliminate him by making it one of the greatest criminal offences on the whole calendar.

Do not get after the bribe taker, because you weaken the prosecutors' position 75 per cent. because they naturally support each other in fear of punishment, but when the taker does not fear punishment, he will likely make it so expensive for the giver that the giver will very soon make up his mind that the game is not worth the candle; and then we will see the end of the main weakness of representative government. As long as large aggregation of capital can buy their opponents, officers and servants, it will always be almost impossible

to combat them because they are soulless and without any more principle than a piece of machinery. This is almost a natural law.

Certainly the jolt that Roblin got at Birtle has produced sudden results in Mr. Scott's case, it is too bad that Rutherford is not nearer to the test, but if Roblin and Scott are brought to time it must produce results in Alberta before long.

It is too bad that the Grain Growers are not strong enough this session of the House at Ottawa, to force or help amend the banking laws, so as to place the banks back in their place as servants of the people, instead of masters as they almost are at present or will soon be.

ALBERTA FARMER.

Sedgewick, Alta.

GUIDE IN THE LEAD

Editor, *GUIDE*:—Congratulations will be getting a little monotonous, but *THE GUIDE* takes the lead among farm papers in educating the toilers that they may receive the just returns for their investments and labors and to live up to the

If you have any questions on any subject of interest to farmers send them along. All these will be answered in our "Question Drawer." This is a department that is open to every reader and no charge is made for answering questions. Remember that you are helping others when you get a solution to your own problem. Let *THE GUIDE* be a real help to you.

dignity of their position, which they should occupy in the community; that its influence may extend, reach, and receive the support of every farmer in the land is the wish of your subscriber,

R.T.

Franklin, Man.

GUIDE WAKING FARMERS

Editor, *GUIDE*:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for renewal to *THE GUIDE*. I like the paper better every one I get. I think *THE GUIDE* is doing more to open the farmer's eyes than everything I know of, and some seem to be awful slow to see. It takes more than nine days to open some people's eyes. I have wondered for years that the farmers did not see things different than they did, but if you keep knocking you will have them up out of their sleep soon.

JAS. OLIVER.

Edwin, Man.

BEST FARMERS PAPER

Editor, *GUIDE*:—I thank you very much for your sample copies of *THE GUIDE*. I think it is the best farmers paper in Canada.

H. A. SCHULTZ.

Cheadle, Alta.

Question Drawer

This department of the *Guide* is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

R.C., Tenby, Man.—Suppose the Grain Growers' Association ship cattle in carlots does the Grain Growers' Grain Co. handle them?

Ans.—At the present time the Grain Growers' Grain Co. handles only grain—

H.P., Sunny Isle, Sask.—Having a question to ask you in reference to the grade of grain, I ask you if the agent here at Felly Siding can be compelled to give a Three Northern when previous to Dec. 10, he gave me a Two Northern, and he tells me the traveller of the British American elevator has been around giving instructions to give a 3 Northern for my wheat. Have I to be the loser of the grade and the difference in price? For the agent says it is a good 2 Northern, but he is under obligations to do as the company says. Could I make them give me a 2 Northern price, now that they have cut me down a grade for the balance of my grain?

Ans.—The Grain Act provides that

when a difference of opinion arises between buyer and seller as to the proper grade and dockage of grain delivered at an elevator, the seller can accept the price offered by the buyer and have a true sample agreed upon by buyer and seller sent to the Chief Grain Inspector whose duty it is to set the proper grade and dockage the same as if he were inspecting a sample of a car in transit to the terminals; settlement will be made on basis of grade and dockage set by the inspector. A farmer does not need to accept the grade offered by an elevator buyer.

S.D., Rocanville, Sask.—If the farmers would form one party, would they not have a majority?

Ans.—Yes.

S.D., Rocanville, Sask.—At the next election will the farmers vote one way and the elevators, railways and manufacturers the other way?

Ans.—Next election in this respect will be no different to former ones.

E.W.M., Rapid City, Man.—Could you give me, through the columns of your paper, some reliable information as to what part of Saskatchewan I may obtain some cheap Scrip and homestead and pre-emption lands, well adapted for wheat growing, and oblige.

Ans.—Apply to the nearest Dominion Land Agent or to the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa. We have not this information at hand.

Political Struggle in Great Britain

Tariff Is Trumps

Tariff reform is said to have recently made tremendous strides in Lancashire in spite of the great influence of the *Manchester Guardian*, the country's greatest exponent of Cobdenism. Lancashire in the opinion of many tariff reformers will be the great New Year's gift to the Unionist party.

Burns For Bat'erssea

The Battersea Labor league has unanimously re-endorsed the candidature of John Burns for Battersea and pledged itself to do its utmost to secure his triumphant return at the general election.

Bishop Trusts People

The bishop of London, in opening a bazaar at Harlesden, said they had reached a critical stage in the history of the country, but he could trust to the guidance of the English people at a time like the present.

A Stormy Petrel

J. L. Garvin is still the journalistic "Stormy Petrel" of the present situation. Articles from his brilliant pen are appearing weekly in the *Observer* and he is still the subject of bitter personal attacks at the hands of materialists.

Canadians' Chances

Col. Meighen, of Montreal, who has just returned from England, predicts the defeat of three Canadians who are candidates at the present election. Col. Meighen does not think "Joe" Martin stands a chance in East St. Pancras against Walter Preston, he thinks J. Allen Baker is doomed to defeat in Central Finsbury, while Hamar Greenwood's chances in York are not at all rosy. All three are Liberals.

Securities Soar

The Unionists are making much capital of the fact that Consols and all other high class home securities advanced gaily immediately after the re-

jection of the budget. Commenting on this the *Observer* says: "There have doubtless been causes other than political, but it is a notable fact that the recovery set in with the decisive passing of the resolution of the house of lords whereby the budget provisions were made unavailing."

A Popular Poster

A very popular political poster is a cartoon representing a plague-spotted pig grazing amongst human remains near the grave of "Wun Lung." The Chinaman has the animal by a string, and is remarking, "Chinee no like eat sick pig. He make velly good Flee Blade English Bacon." A second picture shows a working man jumping on the prostrate budget, and shouting "Hurrah! for tariff reform and more work!"

The Real Rulers

Lord Morpeth, speaking at Workington, said that Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill ruled the cabinet, and the budget, with its entirely novel proposals, was the deliberately chosen battle ground in their struggle against the house of lords. Mr. Lloyd-George wished to sweep away the whole check on his uncontrolled power. His ulterior object was to get rid of the house of lords that he could give Ireland home rule.

Lloyd-George's Call To Arms

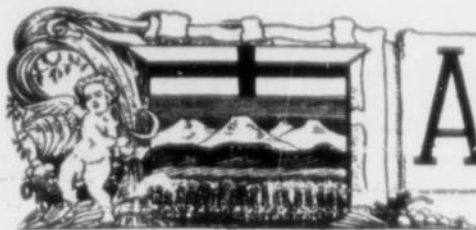
Here are some typical extracts from Lloyd-George's opening speech at the National Club:—

Every grain of freedom is more precious than radium, and the nation that throws it away is the most wanton of prodigals. I will not believe that the dauntless national spirit which won that liberty has become so degenerate that at the call of an effete oligarchy, without striking a single blow, Englishmen of to-day mean to surrender one of the finest and fairest provinces of freedom won by their ancestors. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Come to the great transport industries. In the House of Lords you have got great shipowners, great shipbuilders. You have got one of the greatest shipbuilders in the world there. He voted for the budget (Cheers and cries of "Bravo, Pirrie.") I have visited that great yard in Belfast, and there I found two or three mammoth ships. "Who are you constructing these for?" I asked. "Oh," he said, "the Germans." Some patriotic Germans instead of building ships at home actually give orders to British firms. (Laughter.)

The insolence of that assembly has grown by impunity. It is purely a branch of the Tory organization. It is just as much a Tory organization as either the Tariff Reform league or the Coal Consumers' league (Laughter and applause.) They are separate and distinct parts of the same great mechanism of destruction. Carlyle once said: "It is wonderful how long a rotten institution will hold together so long as it is not roughly handled." It is time it were handled firmly. (Loud cheers.)

There is Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who delivered one of the weightiest speeches against rejection. He is a very able Tory and a Scotch Tory, which means that his Toryism is above suspicion. It means that he is a Tory in whom there is no guile. (Laughter.) There was Lord James, one of the greatest constitutional lawyers of the day and the man who made the biggest political sacrifice of any man in the country, and made it for Unionism, so he is above suspicion of undue partiality for a Radical government. Lord Cromer, the biggest living pro-consul. Lord Rosebery—(laughter)—well, there is this to be said for Lord Rosebery. Nobody will accuse him of excessive partiality, and, therefore, if he advised them not to throw it out it must have been that after a careful consideration of all the conditions he was of opinion that it was a mad act of folly. Then there is Lord St. Aldwyn, the greatest of the Tory financiers. I am not sure I should not be right if I said the only Tory financier.



ALBERTA SECTION

The Western Terminal Question

As was to be expected, the elevator and capital interests are straining every nerve to secure government assistance for private owned terminal elevators on the Pacific coast; but that they will secure the assistance is another question entirely. The proposition has been made that a strong company, with a capital of one million dollars, be formed and that the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia guarantee the bonds of this company, each province taking care of half a million, and presumably to make the plan more feasible, the farmers are to be requested to take stock in the company and have representatives on the board of directors, the exact basis of representation has not yet been announced.

To further the scheme, the Minister of Public Works has been touring British Columbia and has practically come to the conclusion, according to newspaper reports, that the scheme is a good one, inasmuch as he has stated that the terminals will be ready for next fall. Then the Edmonton Capital, the latest Alberta daily, publishes an interview with Premier Rutherford, which is reprinted elsewhere, dealing with this subject, and the Premier states that any suggestion made by the farmers will be given full consideration. It is a very short time now to the annual convention, when this matter will be considered in its entirety and the suggestions will be given.

No doubt the minds of some people are troubled as to what the suggestion will be, but to the mind of the writer there is no doubt at all. After being in close touch with the farmers during the last twelve months, the writer has not the slightest hesitation in saying the suggestion will take the emphatic form of government ownership of terminals. What benefit would be derived by bonusing a private company, the promoters of which would necessarily be men interested in the grain trade? If a wholesale dry goods merchant was compelled by the laws of the country to consign his goods to a competitor at the terminal of the railway lines, how long would he stand for it? The Canadian Manufacturers' Association would raise such a howl that there would be something doing inside of a few days, and yet because farmers object to consign their goods to a rival, they are called agitators. There is some inconsistency here surely?

Must have Government Ownership

It is true that years ago the grain trade was divorced from its proper channels, and if when the shipment of grain was first started, regulations had been enacted compelling railway companies to provide the proper facilities for this grain, as they are compelled to provide accommodation for groceries or any other commodity committed to their charge, this great agitation would probably never have assumed such large proportions. But it is here, and how are we going to handle it? The logical way would be to place the grain trade in the position it belongs, and have it considered the same as any other freight commodity; only the railways would probably strenuously object on the grounds that it would ruin them to get back what they have lost and given away. What then can we do to secure what belongs to us? The railways refuse, and they cannot be blamed, but the government is here yet, and it is up to the government to assist in solving the trouble. This assistance can take only one form, government ownership, and sooner or later this will come, the sooner the better.

The question then is, shall we wait for Pacific terminals until the government is prepared to move in the matter? What would you do under the circumstances? If you had seen everything stolen from you at the eastern terminals would you meekly turn your other cheek for a slap. I decidedly not, and when the

terminals are erected at Vancouver or any other point on the Pacific coast it will not be by private enterprise if the farmers of Alberta have any voice in the matter. So far the western movement is clean, and it must be kept so.

This is only a preliminary move to the question of terminal elevators. The decisive answer will be given at the convention on January 19th and 20th, and in the meantime, as there is such a short time to wait, it will hurt no one if the government of Alberta is not approached in the matter.

From a personal view-point, the writer has too much confidence in Premier Rutherford to believe that he will consent to guarantee the bonds of any company to enable them to erect terminal elevators, anything the other members of his cabinet may say to the contrary notwithstanding, and as the Premier already knows the strong objection of Alberta farmers to private owned terminal elevators, there is not much danger that he will override their objections and grant monetary assistance to an enterprise which would be detrimental to the welfare of his own province.

E. J. FREAM.

FARMERS SHOULD STATE THEIR CASE

Premier Rutherford's Views on the Elevator Question

"If the farmers of Alberta present a request to the Alberta government, to consider a scheme for government

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

ment having committed itself to anything."

"Can the three provinces be expected to act conjointly on the question?" the premier was asked.

"I do not see how they can, after the conference of the heads of the governments in February last. It is probably on account of that conference having been devoid of the expected results that the grain growers have gone to the individual governments to further press their requests."

How Alberta Stands

"How does Alberta stand in respect to the other provinces?"

"Grain growing is not the only agricultural interest here and not the principal one except for some districts in Southern Alberta. It is doubtful if the province will ever be given over so entirely to one branch of agriculture as in the other two provinces. This materially affects the attitude of the farmers to the question. Then again we have the western grain route in view, which will considerably remove the disadvantages that farmers have to submit to in having to ship their grain through the elevators. The fact that the terminal elevators at the coast will be under government control is also a guarantee of fair play to the grain growers."

The premier was of the opinion that if Manitoba undertook government ownership of elevators it would mean a tremendous outlay of money. He also remarked that if it were done effectually the private companies would have to go out of business. The effect of this would be felt in Alberta as quite a number



High River Elevators

ownership of elevators in this province, the request would be granted and any suggestion given full consideration."

This was Premier Rutherford's answer this morning to the question of the Capital as to what extent the agitation for government elevators in Saskatchewan and Manitoba would affect the province of Alberta.

"As far as I can see by the latest reports," said the Premier, "the Manitoba government cannot be said to have committed itself to the principle of government ownership of elevators. What it has done is equivalent to having asked the farmers and grain growers to submit a scheme which will be capable of practical operation. If such is presented the government will proceed to carry it out."

"As for Saskatchewan the government of the province has appointed a commission to look into the question, with a view to determining whether any feasible scheme can be advanced. This again can not be considered in the light of the Saskatchewan govern-

of the elevators in the province are owned by companies doing business in other provinces.

ALBERTA'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM

If the present plans of the telephone department of the provincial government are carried out, extensions will be made next year in the province east of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway in touch with the trunk lines north and south. The first important extension, according to a statement made by Hon. W. H. Cushing, would be from Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, thereby giving Medicine Hat the first long distance government telephone connection with Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton. Extensions will also be made east of Edmonton, along the Grand Trunk Pacific.

No doubt the Hon. Mr. Cushing can read the signs of the times and think it will be a good plan for him to have telephone connections made throughout the province, so that the farmers can easily get in touch with the government pork packing plant.

A RUTHENIAN TRAINING SCHOOL

A delegation of Ruthenians waited on Premier Rutherford recently asking for the establishment of a Ruthenian training school in Edmonton. They had provided themselves with a statement made by Messrs. Rutherford and Cross, during the last elections to the effect that the government would undertake the establishment of such a school. They were informed by the Premier that the school would shortly be provided.

AN IMPORTANT TAX DECISION

The appeal from the order of Chief Justice Sifton, confirming the return of the tax commissioner of the department of public works in respect to local improvement district No. 607, has been dismissed by the supreme Court en banc. The taxes in arrear in respect of which the order for confirmation was made were those of the year 1906, which were imposed under the authority of the act of 1903. The party assessed was the Calgary and Edmonton Land Company, to whom patent issued only on the 19th of June, 1907.

The act of 1903 provides that "the council may cause to be levied in each year, a tax upon every owner or occupant in the district for all land owned or occupied by him. 'Owner,' according to the act included any person who had any right, title or estate whatsoever or any interest other than that of a mere occupant of land."

The question to be decided by the Supreme Court en banc was whether the patentee was liable to assessment in respect of the land in question prior to patent, so as to admit of the application of the provisions of the act, whereby ultimately, in default of payment, the land should be "absolutely vested in his Majesty freed from all liens, mortgages and incumbrances."

As a result of the judgment of Chief Justice Sifton, before whom the case was first argued in Calgary on December 15th, 1908, and which has been upheld by the full court through the dismissal of the appeal of the C. & E. Land Company, the province may collect on the lands of that company in arrear for over two years. On non-payment of the taxes within a year the land in question which include some 50,000 acres become forfeited to the province.

In pleading the case before the full court in Edmonton last September, R. B. Bennett, solicitor for the Land Company, the chief interest in which is held by Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, sought to take advantage of certain C.P.R. taxation cases, the questions being cognate, but the court differentiated the C.P.R. cases from those of the C. & E. Land Company. Sidney B. Wood, deputy attorney general, conducted the case for the province.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Alberta will be of value in the C. P.R. cases which the province will plead before the privy council next year. The cases involving taxation of C.P.R. land in the province will be brought up at the sitting of the Supreme Court here in January. The court will have to dismiss the actions because of the judgments of the supreme court of Canada affecting the taxation of C. P.R. lands. The cases will then be carried direct to the privy council by the attorney general's department. Mr. Bennett has stated that he will appeal from the judgment of the supreme court of Alberta in the C. & E. land case to the Supreme Court of Canada.

HORSE AND CATTLE SHOWS

The next Alberta Provincial Spring Horse Show, Fat Stock Show and Purebred Cattle Show and Sale will be held at Calgary, April 5th to 8th. Entries for the cattle show and sale close the last day of January. The entries for the Fat Stock Show and Horse Show close on the 15th of March. The prize lists are now being prepared and can be had on application to the secretary.

In addition to the Auction Sale to be held by the Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, a second sale will be held at Lacombe on the 1st of June.

Many new features are to be added to these events to make them more interesting than ever.

URGE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

At the last meeting of Fishburn Union, the following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved that we are in favor of a plan by which the government may build elevators to compete with the present elevators, rather than one of monopoly and for the advancement of this cause we would recommend that at the coming convention a committee be appointed who will formulate a fully detailed plan for the financing and operating of a system of government elevators and that this plan be submitted to the proper parties at the first sitting of parliament, with an urgent request that it be brought to a favorable issue."

At the meeting where this resolution was adopted, Dr. Warnock, M.P.P. was in attendance, and it was partly on his suggestion that the proposition for a committee to outline a plan of action was accepted. Dr. Warnock was of the opinion that the government had never been urged in the matter and that it would not take any action until this was done.

* * *

EXORBITANT INTEREST

At a special meeting of Lloydminster Union, held on December 23, the following resolution was adopted, to be considered at the annual convention. "That the central association wait on the government, demanding legislation relative to the exorbitant rate of interest being charged by our banking institutions on loans, collections, etc." Two delegates were appointed to attend the annual convention, and after some minor business had been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

* * *

BEAUMONT UNION NO. 5

At the last regular meeting of Beaumont Union No. 5, the officers elected for the ensuing year were Geo. Currey, president, S. H. Johnson, vice-president and Wm. Heatley, sec'y-treas., and four delegates were appointed to attend the convention.

* * *

ALIX UNION NO. 69

The office bearers for Alix Union for the ensuing year are Col. E. L. Marryat, president, and Wm. R. Brown, sec'y-treas. Col. Marryat was appointed to represent the union at the annual convention.

* * *

ROSEVIEW UNION NO. 63

At the regular December meeting of Roseview Union, there was a very good attendance, and the summary on the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall, secured from the general secretary was presented. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted. "That this union heartily endorse the articles contained in the summary on the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall, and that in the opinion of the members of this union it is the duty of all members of this organization and all good citizens generally to do all in their power to bring about direct legislation as soon as may be possible."

Messrs. M. B. Mabey and H. T. Olive were elected auditors to bring in a report, and after examining the books, they reported everything in splendid shape. The election of officers resulted in all the officers of the previous year being re-elected.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions reported as follows, and all were unanimously adopted:—

"We, the Roseview Union having discussed the amendments as given in Circular No. 10 re the constitutions, do most heartily endorse same, and we consider that the resolution of Prairie Center Union is covered by Section 6 of the Aims and Objects of the Union."

"Resolved that we, the Roseview Union are of opinion that Alberta has no need of an official organ other than the Grain Growers' Guide, which fills the requirements of our unions and if the unions would subscribe in greater numbers, our interests would receive greater attention than is at present possible, because of lack of information, we therefore urge that the members of the different unions support the Grain Growers' Guide, so that our official organ be strengthened and go forth as a power and voice of no uncertain sound."

"Resolved that this union heartily endorse and support the following motions: From Streamstown Union re government loans to farmers, and the surtax

on unoccupied lands. From the general secretary, re licensing boarding houses; from Bon Accord Union, re pooling delegates expenses."

CORRECT LEGISLATION

In regard to the resolution dealing with promotion of legislation in the interests of the farmers, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that in the opinion of Roseview Union there is no need for setting aside any constituencies as belonging to farmers at election time. When an appeal to the country is made, the different unions should be in a position to support the man whom they thought fit to advance their interests, especially if he be a farmer, but certainly let it be the work of the unions to educate their members and fellow farmers up to the point of staying with the farmer representative when he is in the field, let all narrowness and petty jealousies be dropped and vote for principle. Let the world see that we are a world power. We cannot be such, unless we have a greater representation of farmers than the professions, and there is no reason why we should not, if we do our duty and not sell our birthright."

It has been decided to get up a social during the latter part of January or early in February, and an endeavour will be made to have several outside speakers present to explain the objects of the associations.

* * *

EDWELL UNION NO. 53

The annual general meeting was held in the schoolhouse on Monday, December 20, 1909, under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. H. A. Crocker.

The meeting was very well attended, and after the disposal of the minutes, the following were elected members: Wm. Sim, Edwell; E. H. Hill, Hill End; F. Smith, Edwell; Andrew McInroy,

the following result: President, J. Comer; vice-president, H. A. Crocker; sec'y-treas., F. J. Powell; directors, E. H. Pixley, T. Towers, Niel McPhee, R. Gummow, T. J. Walton and H. Field.

This concluded the business of the meeting, but before dispersing it was moved and seconded and carried unanimously that the sum of \$10.00 be handed to the secretary out of the funds of the union in recognition of his services during the past year. The secretary reminded all members that the monthly meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 12th, 1910 at 7.30, when a large attendance is looked for. Orders for U.F.A. buttons should be addressed to the secretary.

FRED. JAS. POWELL,
Secretary.

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HAIL INSURANCE SCHEME

At the last meeting of the Prairie Center Union Mo. 95, the following resolutions were passed:—

"Be it resolved what the government of Alberta assess all the taxable land in the province at one cent per acre for the purpose of hail insurance, and that all grain shall be insured by the government, assessable and inspection to be made by some local official."

"Be it resolved that we urgently request the provincial government of Alberta to use all the means within its power to prevent the coal lands and other natural resources of the province from passing into the hands of private individuals, combines, syndicates or trusts, as now being done, and we especially request that this resolution be sent to the other unions for discussion, and also that it be discussed at the annual convention."

* * *

PRAIRIE FIRE PROTECTION

At the last regular meeting of the



TYPICAL WESTERNERS

Edwell; S. Wyndham, Pine Lake; Thos. V. Hobbs, Edwell; A. Cuddy, Hill End; and W. Ducoman, Hill End—bringing the total membership up to 52, which is a good start for the New Year.

The secretary read the financial statement for the past year, the adoption of which was moved by J. Comer and seconded by R. V. Bromley.

The following stock was reported for sale:—

N. McPhee, Edwell, a heavy Clyde Stallion.

H. Crocker, 1 registered Angus bull and 1 grade Shorthorn bull.

E. Pixley, Hill End, 1 pure-bred Angus bull and 1 pure-bred shorthorn bull, also 6 dairy cows.

Circular No. 10 from the chief executive was read and discussion then grew fast and furious. Resolutions as to how the delegates should vote thereon at the annual convention passed.

The secretary was ordered to forward the following notices of motion for annual convention. "That the government of Alberta be requested to re-introduce the bounty on coyotes and timber wolves."

"That the government of Alberta be approached with regard to taking some steps to obtain machinery and implements for the farmers at a lower cost than at present."

The following delegates were ballotted for to attend the convention:—H. A. Crocker, E. H. Pixley, T. J. Walton and F. J. Powell.

After this part of the business had been settled, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, with

Manville Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That in view of the fact that the prairie fire ordinance as it now stands is not enforced we, the United Farmers of Manville desire the executive of this Association to take the matter up with the proper authorities with a view to the proper administration of this ordinance." D. H. McMillan was elected secretary for the ensuing year and all arrangements are being made for an active winter's work.

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THE NEW WAY

Here is the way the papers will write up weddings ten years hence: "The bride looked very well in travelling dress, but all eyes were centred upon the groom. He wore a dark suit that fitted his form perfectly and in his dainty gloved hand he carried a small rose. His curly hair was beautifully done, and a delicate odor of hair oil of the best quality floated down the aisle as he passed. The young people will miss him now that he is married. He is loved by all for his many accomplishments, his tender grace and his winning ways. The bride commands a good salary as bookkeeper and the groom will miss none of the luxuries to which he has been accustomed. A crowd of pretty men saw him off at the depot."—Ex.

* * *

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is entitled to receive a Royal salute from the forts and batteries within his Vice-Royalty.

Marketing Poultry

By far the greater bulk of the poultry of the country is raised in a small way, every farmer keeping a few hens, some geese, turkeys or ducks. As there are so few for the market in each case, the trouble to market them in a proper way is not considered to be worth while, and the final result is that they are killed and traded to the local store keeper for some of the household necessities. The latter gentleman handles them just as he handles butter, eggs, vegetables or hides. He makes a common price to all, with no discrimination as to quality, and makes it low enough to protect himself from loss even in case of considerable deterioration. When the wholesaler is ready to give him a price for the whole lot which he has collected in this way, he sells. The big city dealer does the best he can with the birds when they arrive. But there is a wide margin between poultry killed and traded around in this way, and others which have been landed upon the market in prime and attractive condition.

Success in any line of business depends upon recognising conditions, and meeting its requirements. That the requirements of the poultry trade have never been met in anything like an adequate way is proverbial. No trade exists in which fastidiousness plays a more important part than in that which handles poultry produce. There is a high premium on getting them to market in the finest state of freshness and preservation. Yet there is none in which bad handling, abominable systems of marketing, with the inevitable accompaniment of low prices and loss have proven such persistent factors.

Preparing For Market

"The careful fattening of all poultry before marketing, the proper killing, dry-picking, and tasteful packing of poultry are, to the great majority of poultry raisers, as yet achievements unattained."

"When preparing bressed poultry for the market, the great point to be kept in view is what they will look like when opened up by the dealer upon arrival," said a Winnipeg retailer. "It is absolutely necessary to starve birds for at least 24 hours before killing them. This empties their crops, and leaves them in a condition so they will keep without the fermentation of grain and food, which forms gas, taints the meat, and makes the skin look black or green at the crop or vent. Poultry must be well starved and empty in order to store. After killing it is absolutely necessary to dry-pick the birds. Do not scald them on any account, and pick off every feather. Chickens and turkeys should be shipped with heads on, ducks and geese with heads off, but the great point is to have the birds looking fresh and attractive. We receive a great many shipments of birds that are badly dressed, but there is a constant improvement in this matter, however."

The system of getting in touch with some good, reliable retailer in Winnipeg, has much to commend it, over that of trading poultry for other goods on a local market. Not only in poultry, but in the handling of eggs, the market for strictly, newly laid eggs being always much better than that for the best of country-gathered stock. The shipment of strictly prime goods twice or three times each week directly to the city, instead of taking the price of eggs which have lain around at stores and warehouses for any indefinite period of time will get a premium which will repay the trouble. In many lines there are times when prices for goods delivered immediately, are high. Then is the time to have something to sell. The skill and application which produces a high quality of goods is a great thing, but the business ability which realizes the top market price for them when ready, is necessary to highest success.

* * *

STEPPING STONES

We rise by the things that are under our feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposited and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor.

HEADQUARTERS OF S.G.G.A.

It is rather a busy place these days. Generally there is a batch of correspondence to answer each morning, that has come in on the midnight mail. This will consist of giving receipts for annual and life membership fees, making the proper entries in the books, depositing the money, getting out the certificates and mailing them to the respective parties, answering questions about the convention, giving advice about disputes between individual members of our association over cars, disputes between members and elevator men, disputes between members and commission men, enquiries re the formation of new associations and sending speakers. We have also to get out circulars and pack up literature. Here is one parcel just made up:—Two dozen constitutions, fifty life membership circular letters; one hundred pamphlets on "Our association and its work;" two hundred membership tickets, six booklets entitled "Saskatchewan."

Here now is another batch of correspondence. Just came in at noon. Much of it has to be read over twice to catch all the meaning. Then perhaps study the Grain Act for half an hour before an answer can be attempted. Here is one asking for a speaker, but we can not discover where the place is. A new place with a new name. Here is one which says that previous letters have been mislaid. Will we repeat them? Here is the secretary giving answers for the whole association. Here is one from Paradise. No trouble. Want no speakers. Have no one who could act as speaker. Nothing wrong, everything running smooth re cars. No frost. Don't want government elevators, nor any other elevator. Can't afford to send delegates to the convention. Does Central pay delegates' expenses? Here is one containing one or two strong resolutions to come before the convention. Here is one asking for expenses for holding some meetings last year. Here one was cheated out of seven bushels of wheat on one wagon load. Can we collect it for him? We write for particulars. Here another has two colts killed on the railway track. Can we collect for same. Again we write for particulars. Here one who says: he was cheated out of seventy-five bushels of oats last year by an elevator company, and he has joined the association to see if we can collect it for him.

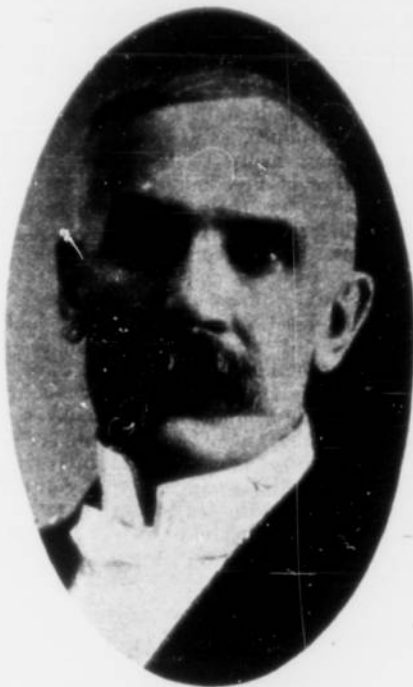
Here is one asking for a copy of a letter he wrote to us some weeks ago. Oh! yes, we keep a copy of everything we send out, and keep all that comes in on file. Big job! Well, I guess it is. But you know our work is a compound one; bringing new associations into being and trying to train them to full manhood. Then there is the executive work of carrying out their instructions as received in convention, and much of this correspondence is likely to become important any minute.

But here is another class. "Enclosed please find Money Order for \$60.00, being five life membership fees. We read about your work and want to help, as we receive benefits from it. We will send you more in a few days." Go on with your good work. Oh! but that is the way. If you want this thing to get big enough to handle big things push this life membership. Did you ever think that the whole life fund practically belongs to each individual? The sun is no less valuable to me because it is also valuable to my neighbor. If the sun were divided into a proportionate quantity of sun for each individual, we would have millions of suns, but no sun. But by putting all our suns into one sun we have a sun which is mine, the whole of it, all mine and yet all yours with all its attributes. So with this life fund, our many mites make a muckle, which muckle is all yours, yet all mine, and none the less for all the others.

Listen to Moses E. Clapp, a Minnesota Senator: "The increased cost of living is caused by the tariff law. When one article is raised in price, other people

are compelled to raise their prices in keeping. Raise the price of a man's shoes, coal, or food; and that man is compelled to raise the price of what he has to sell. You can't raise the price of goods to the man who is producing something, without forcing that man to correspondingly raise the price of what he has to sell. This has increased the cost of living enormously."

Now, you farmers, what way are you going to raise the price of the things you have to sell in order to meet the raise in the price of the things you buy. As isolated individuals you cannot hope to



E. N. HOPKINS, President
Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association

meet the organized bodies, who do raise the price of the things we buy, and who do depress the price of the things you have to sell. Why! anybody should be able to see the need of a farmers' trust, able to compete with other trusts. Our life membership proposition and its potentialities will bring daylight by and bye.

A FARMERS' TRUST, WHAT?

Now a big steel trust for Canada, with a capital of \$500,000,000. The reasons are the necessity to curtail competition and antagonism to other corporations. Oh! yes, but where will you farmers come in? What big trust shall you form? If you put \$12.00 each into our trust fund, and get every farmer in the province into it, there will be a trust which will take

some little part in the game.

Yes! you are hard up. \$12.00 are scarce. Yes! and you forever will be unless you also form a trust.

Most people are willing to admit that if we are to sell our surplus products to the Mother Country, we should also be willing to buy goods from her. Where is the British workman to get the money to buy our food products if we make no exchange?

F. W. GREEN.

A ROUSING MEETING

In reply to yours of the 9th and 13th of November, I am enclosing you Money Order for \$29.50, being 50% of the paid-up members for 1909. We held our Annual meeting on December 20th. There were sixty members present, and with their families and friends there were 150 in all.

The election of officers for 1910, was as follows:—President, J. W. Darman; vice-president, F. Napee; sec'y-treas., R. DePriest; directors, H. Blithe, J. Oakes, A. H. Loughton, T. Franks, Wm. Lamb, T. Brownley.

Our decision to not send a delegate to the annual convention at Prince Albert this winter was re-considered, and this association has decided to send one or two to the convention. We will send you their names along with what resolutions we may pass before February 1st. After the business of the evening a musical program was carried out.

The secretary read the little pamphlet "The Grain Growers' Association for Saskatchewan and its work." The association liked very much the suggestions outlined in the pamphlet, and will take up the work on those lines. We would like very much to have at least twenty-five of the pamphlets and fifty or a hundred membership tickets.

ROBT. DEPRIEST.

Newlands Branch.

Secretary.

FARMERS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

The annual meeting of the Hillside Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house on December 17th, 1909. The president called the meeting to order, and then took the chair. He gave a good report on what the Grain Growers' Association has been doing in the past, and also spoke on the good advantage the farmers had in shipping their grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and what they gained by doing so. C. C. Elliott, vice-president, gave a good paper on government elevators, which was listened to with great interest. All

QUESTIONS

Likely to be Discussed at the Convention

Would you favor the appointment of a travelling agent for our association, with a view to discovering the production cost of the different commodities we purchase?

Would you favor a universal tax on land to establish a government hail insurance system?

Do you favor a contribution to the Imperial Navy, building a Canadian Navy, or neither?

Are you willing to sign a contract to use a government elevator if one is built at your point?

Would you be willing to allow your grain to be handled by the commission, as well as the elevators, and by so doing take the grain entirely out of the hands of speculators?

Do you favor the life membership plan as a means of strengthening and making permanent our organization?

Have you a man you can recommend, who is available, to act as secretary of the Central Association and editor of the Saskatchewan section of THE GUIDE?

Do you regret the recent reduction in grants to elementary schools?

Do you want better and more loading platforms?

Do you favor raising the annual membership fee to \$2.00 and secure for every member the official organ?

Would you favor separating the rural electoral districts from the cities and towns?

Are you in favor of the convention being held at a fixed central point hereafter?

Are you distinctly in favor of the pooling of the rates?

Do you favor consolidated schools?

We trust your delegates will be prepared to discuss these questions, as well as many others, intelligently.

F. W. GREEN.
Sec'y-Treas.

were in favor of government ownership. This association considers it advisable to try and place more agriculturalists in our legislature. We are in favor of more agriculturalists in parliament. One delegate from every sub-association and agricultural society in the constituency to meet together and appoint a farmer to stand, and agree to back the delegates choice independent of party.

WAKING PROSPERITY

Bert Talmay, of Prosperity writes: "We are making things look up in spite of having to lose members to newly-formed branches. At a meeting last week we added eleven members to our list, besides having a rousing good time.

Our officers for 1910 are: President, Jas. McCutcheon; vice-president, C. Watson; sec'y-treas., Bert Talmay. Our delegates appointed so far to Prince Albert are: J. W. Perry, Rocanville; H. Barish, Wapella; and Bert Talmay, Prosperity.

Our fellows are great visitors. At last meeting we had reports of regular meetings held in Rocanville, Wapella and Carnoustie. I attended the Wapella meeting yesterday, and seem to have got into it. Murray says the S.G.G.A. are anxious for more speakers, and his plan is to take me along several meetings in this region, and then send me up the line to some towns he is unable to visit. I am willing to get away for a few days and do the best I can. The thing that strikes me most is that the able work that is being done for the cause will be crippled unless adequately supported and that we need to train and fit ourselves for useful service in every department of the work. Our members heartily return your wishes for a great extension of the work and a Happy New Year.

TRY THIS PLAN

Our regular public meeting was held again on Saturday, December 18th. We had a fair attendance of both sexes. Our vice-president, Councillor Cutten, occupied the chair. An entertaining and amusing program of songs and readings was rendered by the members. This was followed by a lengthy paper and discussion on "A Government System of Elevators", conducted by the secretary. The feeling was unanimously in favor of a government line of elevators.

A. ABBOT.

Mountain View Branch.

Sec'y.

GETTING UP STEAM

A meeting of the farmers in the vicinity of Plymouth school, sec. 17, township 32, range 24, west of 2nd, was held on December 23rd, to talk over the organization of a Grain Growers' Association.

The meeting was well attended, considering that a number of the farmers are at present loading cars at Watrous.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Boiesau occupy the chair for the evening, which he ably did. After he briefly outlined the history of the association from the beginning to where it now stands, B. Shuh, assistant organizer, was introduced and at once took charge of the meeting.

After discussing at length the advisability of starting a branch here, it was plainly the feeling of those present that it would not only be a benefit, but also a profit for the farmers to make a stand for their rights as well as other tradesmen.

The first step was to form a branch, which was done, with the meetings to be held at Plymouth school the first Monday in each month, commencing with the first Monday in the New Year.

On motion of J. Broadfoot, and seconded by Mr. W. Allen, Mr. C. Trebble was appointed president for the ensuing year. Other elections were, sec'y-treas., H. Emigh; executive committee, Walter Hookham and Geo. Brown.

Judging from the interest taken in the matter we will have a strong lodge running here in a short time.

H. EMIGH,

Watrous, Sask.

Sec'y-Treas.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES

Last year about 150 agricultural meetings for farmers were held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Department throughout the province, and this season it is expected that the number will be increased. To this educational work as well as to the favor-

able season, a measure of the success that our farmers experienced may undoubtedly be traced. It is reasonable to assume that by the adoption of the most approved methods of cultivation, the production of any district may be increased, and this is one result that the department has in view. The lecturers engaged this year by the department include such capable and well-known farmers as Superintendent MacKay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm; Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of Tree Planting Division, Indian Head; A. P. Stevenson, a well-known horticulturist of Manitoba; Matthew Snow, Assistant Warehouse Commissioner Winnipeg; Duncan Anderson, Orillia and William Newman, Lorneville, Ont., John

A. Mooney, formerly of Valley River, Man., but now of Regina, John Millar, Indian Head, J. H. Fraser, Qu'Appelle, P. M. Bredt, Regina, A. B. Potter, Langbank, as well as members of the Agricultural Department, Regina, including Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture, W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying, T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector, also Professor A. R. Greig of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon. The speakers will begin their circuits immediately after the Agricultural Societies' Convention, which will be held at Regina during the last week of January.

Co-operation in the Far West

UNDER the above heading the following article appears in The Scottish Co-Operator, of Glasgow, Scotland, of December 17 issue, and is signed "W.S.M.R." It is most interesting to all Canadian farmers and western growers as showing how they are being watched by the world at large.

The writer of the article says:

"The farmers of the west have begun to realize the benefits to be derived from combination, and are rapidly organizing themselves in a vast co-operative organization, which has for its object the controlling and handling of the entire farm produce of the three great farming provinces of Western Canada. It is now six years since the first farmers' association was formed, and to Saskatchewan belongs the honor of having been the pioneer province. Manitoba and Alberta did not linger long behind, and, by the end of 1905, the three great provinces had farmers' organizations in being, formed for the purpose of putting their grain on the market on better terms than they had hitherto been able to command. The reasons for such a momentous departure from the established customs of the great western land are not far to seek. Railway companies and elevator companies combined to rob the farmer of a considerable portion of the annual value of his produce. Prior to 1900, the railway companies refused to give wagons for the conveyance of grain to any but the elevator companies; but, after considerable agitation, the farmers in that year got the Railway Act so amended that they could get wagons for themselves. The elevator companies then combined, and, forming what was practically a combine, were enabled to give the farmers only what prices they chose for the grain. Naturally, the farmers were wroth at the treatment they were receiving, and, in 1903, the farmers' associations took shape.

"Having got their provincial organizations into working order, they then went a step further and, in 1908, an inter-provincial council was formed, bearing somewhat the same relationship to the provincial associations which the Dominion Government bears to the provincial governments. This federation will, it is hoped, extend its sphere of operations until all the farmers' associations in Canada are affiliated to it. Having completed their organization as far as was possible for the time, they turned their attention to legislation. During the session of 1908 the Manitoba legislature, on representations from the farmers' association, amended the charter of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, which had formerly been controlled by the elevator ring, very much as the now famous meat market by-law amended the practice in the meat markets. And the elevator combines met this move in precisely the same way. They withdrew from the Winnipeg Exchange, which was constituted by charter, and formed a voluntary exchange outside under the name of The Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

"But to explain all this we must go back a couple of years. In 1906, the farmers' associations finding that they were still under the thumb of the elevator companies, started a company to work on the exchange itself. This company they named The Grain Growers' Grain Company. But the Elevator

Combine did not love this new rival. They saw that their secrets were in danger of leaking out, and before the Grain Growers' Grain Company had been three months members of the exchange they were expelled, only, however, to be re-admitted in the following year. With the withdrawal of the elevator combine from the exchange, the



F. W. GREEN, Secretary-Treasurer
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

farmers' associations adopted new tactics. They approached the provincial governments with a view to getting State-owned and controlled elevators erected at convenient spots, and a conference between the three premiers of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, and representatives of the farmers' associations met and discussed the subject. So far as any tangible results are concerned, however, nothing has yet come of the proposal. So the matter stood at the beginning of last month; but since then a new proposal has been made, which, it is hoped, will make an appreciable difference in the situation. This proposal is that the great terminal elevators of the C.P.R. be leased by the farmers' associations, and that money be borrowed from the Government, on the farmers' security, to build elevators at every convenient place in the three provinces, so that there may be

no barrier between the farmer and the grain customer on this side of the Atlantic. The suggestion is a good one, and with over 200,000 farmers in the west, should be easily capable of realization.

"Attention is also being directed to the co-operative collection of eggs, for which there is an unfailing market in Winnipeg and the other large towns at remunerative prices. And, doubtless, creameries and co-operative buttermaking will soon follow. Take it all in all, we may safely prophesy a great future for agricultural co-operation in the west.

"There is one remarkable feature, however, which is to be noted in looking over the columns of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, the organ of the grain growers' associations of the west, and that is the absence of any reference to distributive co-operation as we know it here. We read that merchants and shopkeepers are anxious to get eggs and can never get enough. Are there, then, no co-operative stores in Winnipeg or Calgary or Saskatoon? And if not, why not? A large and influential retail society in every town in the west would form a splendid outlet for the farmers' surplus produce, and would, at the same time, ensure to the retail buyers the getting of first-hand goods and the best value for their money. There is really no reason why what co-operation has done in this country and what it is doing on the continent of Europe should not be equally well done in Canada. It would be to the interest not only of the retail buyers, who would get much of the things they require directly from the producers through their society on the one hand and farmers' association on the other, but it would also secure to the farmers a safe, sure, and increasing sale for their produce. Our contemporary might turn its attention to this phase of the question with advantage to all parties.

W.S.M.R."

TO SPIN GRASS

The J. Spencer Turner company, of New York, which has connections with the Consolidated Cotton Duck Syndicate, of Baltimore, is installing an experimental plant in the large abandoned Greenwood Cotton Mills, in New Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of treating, spinning and twisting ramie, a grass which grows wild in China and which after being begummed, is of the nature of silk, having a fibre five inches long. Many fabrics such as dress goods, table cloths, napkins, underwear, etc., are made from this material in England. The New York company has engaged expert bleachers from Manchester, England, to conduct the experiments.

ARRESTED GRAIN BUYER

W. J. Borland was on December 23 arrested by Sergeant Lett of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at McTaggart, Sask., charged with forging and uttering grain checks to a considerable amount at Cartwright, Man., last June. Borland was employed as buyer for one of the large grain commission houses, and his defalcation does not seem to have been ascertained until lately, for the information was not lodged with Chief Elliott until Monday last. Constable John Parr, of the Manitoba Police, brought the prisoner back for trial.

INSTRUCTION CIRCULAR

For Convention to be Held at Prince Albert on February 9-11.

The convention opens at 10 A.M. on February 9th.

Delegates should be there on the evening of the 8th of February. Your wife can get the reduced rates as well as yourself.

Be sure and purchase tickets one way regular rate, and take standard certificates from the agent.

On arrival, present your credential card to the recording secretary, deposit your railway receipt and register.

If travelling over more than one railway, purchase ticket from each company for their portion of the trip, and take standard certificate for same. Purchase ticket not more than three days (Sundays excluded), before the 9th. of February. The certificate must be surrendered and exchanged for a ticket for the return trip not later than Tuesday, the 15th. of February. Failure to observe the above will result in the loss of your return ticket.

Immediately upon receipt at this office of the names of your delegates, credential cards will be sent you for you to hand to your delegates, who will present them to the recording secretary on arrival at the convention.

F. W. GREEN, Sec'y-Treas.

KEEP FISHIN'

Hi Somers was the durndest cuss
Fer catchin' fish—he sure was great!
He never used to make no fuss
About the kind of pole er bait,
Er weather, neither; he'd jest say,
"I got to ketch a mess to-day."
An' toward the creek you'd see him
slide,
A-whistlin' soft and walkin' wide.
I says one day to Hi, says I,
"How do you always ketch 'em, Hi?"
He gave his bait another switch in,
An' chuckin', says "I jest keep fishin'."

Hi took to readin' law at night,
And pretty soon, the first we knowed,
He had a lawsuit, won his fight,
An' was a lawyer! I'll be blowed!
He knowed more law than Squire McNab!
An', though he had no "gift of gab"
To brag about, somehow he made
A sober sort of talk that played
The mischief with the other side.
One day, when someone asked if Hi'd
Explain how he got in condishin',
He laughed an' said, "I jest kept fishin'."

Well, Hi is Gov'nor Somers, now;
A big man round the State, you bet—
To me the same old Hi somehow;
The same old champeen fisher, yet
It wasn't so much the bait er pole,
It wasn't so much the fishin' hole,
That won fer Hi his big success;
'Twas jest his fishin' on, I guess;
A cheerful, stiddy, hopeful kind
Of keepin' at it—don't you mind?
And that is why I can't help wishin'
That more of us would jest keep fishin'.

FARMER GOT JUDGEMENT

Justice Cassels handed out judgment at Ottawa December 30 in the case of the King vs. James W. Brown, by which he awarded compensation to the defendant, Brown, in the sum of \$47,216 with interest thereon from the date of the expropriation of the land in question in the action, together with the costs of the action.

In this case the Dominion Government had caused a flooding of some 1,277 acres of land belonging to the defendant on the Qu'Appelle River in Saskatchewan by erecting a dam at Craven, below the junction of the Qu'Appelle River and the outlet of Long Lake, or Last Mountain Lake, for the purpose of improving the navigation of Last Mountain Lake. The effect of the dam, which was erected in January, 1906, was to hold back the waters of the river and cause them to overflow the meadow lands of the defendant, destroying the land for hay purposes, the only use to which they could be put by the defendant.

WHAT DID IT COST THE PRODUCERS?

Dealers in wheat, quite regardless of locality, dealers in Chicago, in New York, in the north-west and in the west, made Theodore Waterman, of Albany, N.Y., a New Year's present of approximately \$1,000,000 December 31. The gift was not made willingly. The \$1,000,000 represents the Albany man's profits in a big deal in December wheat, which he brought to a successful close when the gong struck the closing hour on the Chicago board of trade. The end of the deal was not all that had been expected either. There were a lot of "trailers" in the market—men who knew that Waterman was heavily in wheat for the December delivery, and who figured that he would force the shorts to cover. These "trailers" had it figured out that the shorts would bid the price up and that then they could jump in and take their profits; but Waterman, of Albany, fooled them. He allowed the price to sag six cents.

Wheat opened at \$1.18 a bushel and it fell off to \$1.12 before the short day was done, much to the discomfort and chagrin of the "trailers."

Waterman got into the December wheat deal heavily some months ago and when prices took a boom he sold out. Then he accumulated another long line, estimated at five million or 7,500,000 bushels. He secured the second lot at an average price of about \$1.07 per bushel. Wall Street was heavily hit by the Waterman deal. So were some of the local elevator people. "King" Patten was only in the market as a pastime, but he was on the wrong side at that.

EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Watch
This
Space
!

I Recommend the Following:

Two newly built, fully modern seven roomed houses on Sherbrooke Street, close to Notre Dame, on lot 49-5 x 117 feet to lane. Each house has three bedrooms and fully modern bathroom upstairs, double parlors with grate for wood or coal; hall and kitchen downstairs, with hardwood floors and summer kitchen. Full stone basement with cement floor, soft water cistern, hot air furnace, electric wired throughout, and gas laid on. These houses are stood well back so as STONE & RENTS can be built any time. Immediate possession. Price for few days only \$9,500 the two, third cash, balance arranged. Terms on title. Would rent at \$5 per month each. Land alone worth \$100 per foot.

Better than Insurance

I have a limited number of shares in the Winnipeg Mercantile Trust Company for sale at \$55 per share. This is a strong Western concern controlled by strong Western business men for Western people. Send for prospectus (free on application).

FARM LOANS arranged at lowest rates of interest.

J. W. SHERWIN, Estate Agent & Notary Public

Established 1903 :: 317 Portage Avenue (opp. Eaton's) WINNIPEG

OUR 1910 SEED CATALOG

:: Larger and finer than ever, will be out this month ::

Copies will be mailed to customers of the past season, and to all others who will drop us a card

WM. RENNIE CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

FREE
FREE

Our Catalog describes about all the trees, fruits, shrubs, and plants adapted to outdoor cultivation in their provinces. Free for the asking. Your name and address on a postcard will bring it. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion, six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles wanted and for Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of the GUIDE, any advertisement of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

ATTENTION! I HAVE FOR SALE THE BEST lot of large, easy feeding Yorkshires, of the type you have seen me show at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, that I have ever had on hand. Sprak quick if you want any. Both sexes for sale—Oliver King Wawanesa, Man. 18*

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each, young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

TO RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS WHEAT FARM, immediately adjoining the village of Carroll; 700 acres broken, 320 ready for wheat; large cement house (2 1/2 story, 48 x 36); barn (stone basement 44 x 58); other good buildings; good water; 1/4 sec. fenced will rent on shares or sell on easy terms.—Apply, J. G. Moffatt, Box 283, Souris, Man. 19*

\$25.00 REWARD.—LOST ONE BROWN MARE about 1,200 lbs., branded EK on shoulder; one black horse 1,200 lbs., three white feet, white strip on face, also branded indistinct on hind quarter, and a little am on left fore foot.—D A McMillan, Griswold, Man. 19*

R. CURRAN & SONS, BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of Pure-bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle.—Number of fine individuals of exceptional breeding, both sexes for quick sale at rock bottom prices.—Write or visit, R. Curran & Sons Emerson, Man. 19*

DOZEN OF OUR HARDY, IMPROVED BUSH Cherries sent prepaid for two dollars, fine canning fruit, catalog free.—Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man. 21*

FOR SALE—800 ACRES, 2 MILES FROM Souris, good buildings, 500 acres ready for crop. Easy terms. \$5,000 cash handles.—A. J. Hughes, Real Estate Agent, Souris. 23*

WANTED—PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO purchase an up-to-date Butcher Business, 50 acres land, good slaughter house, etc.—Apply A. J. Hughes, Real Estate Agent, Souris. 23*

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the west, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

PURE BRED R.C.R.T. REDS, COCKERELS, \$1.50 up. From good winter layers, hardy birds. Eggs in season.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man.

Stay Inside While You Are Outside

YOU BE THE JUDGE OF IT



"Dysthe's Face Protector" is a device that I needed last time I was out in the storm and got home frozen up. I will enclose a dollar and send for one this very minute."

In order to assist you in getting acquainted with the DYSTHE FACE PROTECTOR, WITHOUT FIRST SENDING THE MONEY, you can deposit \$1.00 with your nearest bank or post office, have the Banker or Postmaster sign the order for it and you send it in to me, as per blank below.

If after the trial you would rather have your dollar than the protector, return the protector and get your money where you left it.

Never have you been made such a broad minded proposition as the one on the Dysthe Face Protector in this issue. Read it!

Order for a 10 days FREE trial of one Dysthe Face Protector

Mr. _____ Date _____

P.O. _____

Prov. _____

Above has this day deposited with me \$1.00 on a 10 days free trial of one Dysthe Face Protector, and he it understood that I hold the money for 10 days after the date of mailing the Protector at Winnipeg.

If above show postal receipt for return of the protector in that time, he is to receive his money back in full from me. If not, I am to pay it to M. Dysthe, of Winnipeg, Man.

Martinus Dysthe

Banker or Postmaster

MARTINIUS DYSTHE, 351 Beverley Street, WINNIPEG

Christmas is now over. Let us go back to every-day affairs and necessities. Our Groceries are the pure, fresh kind, and come to you in their original cleanliness without being packed and repacked by intermediate hands.

Just Note the Prices of our SPECIAL AFTER CHRISTMAS OFFER

20 lb. Best Granulated Sugar 50c.

Think of it. We do this to gain new customers. The loss we charge to advertising expense. We gain a customer and you save money and order from us again. We are saving hundreds of people money, why not you? Cut this out and mail it today, enclosing \$9.42, and we will ship your order the same day it is received. Get acquainted with our Grocery Department.

Special After Christmas Offer

Our Special Price	Retailer's Price	Our Special Price	Retailer's Price
20 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$0.28
5 lbs. Black or Green Tea	1.50	2.50	.60
5 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	1.50	2.50	.35
1 8-oz. Bottle Best Vanilla Extract	.45	.60	.65
1 8-oz. Bottle Best Lemon Extract	.45	.60	1.00
3 lbs. Shredded Coconut	.50	.90	.17
1 lb. Cinnamon, Best	.24	.40	
1 lb. Black Pepper	.25	.40	
20 lbs. Jap. Rice	1.00	1.25	

Shipping weight about 100 lbs. taking the minimum freight rate

Some of our Best Values Guaranteed Best Quality

Strawberries, 2 lb. tins, per case of 2 doz.	\$3.19	Corn, per case of two doz.	\$1.90
Also Red or Black Raspberries, Green Gages, Bartlett		Peas, per case of two doz.	1.90
Pears, Yellow Peaches	3.19	Beans, per case of two doz.	2.35
Pie Peaches, 3 lb. tins, per case of 1/2 doz.	1.15	Pumpkins, per case of two doz.	4.75
Apples, gallon tins, per case of 1/2 doz.	5.75	Comfort Laundry Soap, per case of 144 cakes	4.00
Apricots, per case of two doz.	2.30	Sunlight Soap, per case of 100 cakes	4.50
Tomatoes, per case of two doz.		Royal Crown Soap, per case of 144 bars	4.50

Remember our line embraces everything you need at the same low prices. Our Catalogue is free. Money back if not satisfied.

Address DEPARTMENT X

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:: :: WINNIPEG :: ::



MANITOBA SECTION

Not yet out of the Timbers

Fred W. Kerr of Souris; new director of the Manitoba Association issues an urgent appeal for organization in his district. Grain Manipulators organized to the teeth; Success must come now

Considering the great degree of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of our Provincial Government's new attitude toward the elevator question and realizing the danger of a post-convention reaction following such announcement, we think it behooves us, as Grain Growers and as citizens, to take some steps toward reorganizing in our districts with a view to spreading throughout the whole country the ideas and ideals which so inspired us at the late provincial convention.

At this critical time we are apt to think that we are going to have all our years of work and study materialize immediately. We are apt to feel that as the Government has at last come to regard the farmer as a potent element in this great land, and as it has considered our claims as worthy of recognition, all we have to do is sit back and wait patiently, quietly, for a few weeks, when all our fond hopes will be realized.

But, men, we are at a most critical point. We are facing a question whose successful solution depends upon the sympathy and co-operation of every Grain Grower in our land.

By no means let us consider our victory as complete; under no conditions let our enthusiasm weaken; but, rather let us push on and fight and pursue our enemy until nothing remains for us to do.

Grain Growers Must Fight

The grain manipulators are organized to the teeth. They are determined to defeat us. They will use every possible argument to discredit us in the eyes of our Government. They have succeeded before, so let us rise now when our cause is ripe,—we cannot afford to lose the opportunity—we must not falter.

Now, as to a campaign of reorganization. This means work by every member of every association within our province. It means sacrifice of time on the part of every Grain Grower. It means financial assistance on the part of every association.

If every member gives of his time and talents according to his ability—canvassing for members—writing—speaking—fighting, the time thus spent will be amply repaid.

We feel that, if a plan of organization were worked out for our district that we would be able, not only to increase our interest in the work of our association, but also to gain the support of nearly all who seem to have developed a lukewarmness toward our work. If each association within our district would co-operate with every sister association, we should experience no difficulty in our work. A great amount of time and expense would be saved by such co-operation. The whole district could be covered without re-travelling the route.

If each association were to act independently in such a campaign the total costs to all associations would far exceed the total costs of a co-operative campaign.

Strength in United Effort

Let us, therefore, facilitate matters by taking time by the forelock; let us unite our efforts and throughout this entire winter season let us give of our energies in support of our great cause, so that we may be able to go to our fields in the spring with a feeling that our work has not been in vain.

We want your ideas on the subject. Let us have them now, so that we may make our plans, dates, etc. Communicate with T. J. McGill, postmaster, Buncleody; with J. G. Moffatt, Souris, or with the undersigned, upon any subject

connected with the work, and your enquiries will be attended to.

A LIVE MEETING

A meeting of the Ninga Grain Growers' Association was held in the Town Hall on Friday, Dec. 24, to receive the reports of the delegates to the Brandon convention. President Fraser was in the chair, delegates all present and full of enthusiasm of what they saw and heard at the convention. Each delegate gave a short report, some touching on items that did not appear in the newspapers. Each one chose some special resolution to report on. Altogether, it was very interesting, and some eye-openers were given, showing the different ways and means how business is being done and how it should and could be improved; one member referred to the reception of the announcement by Mr. Coldwell re the Government and the elevators. It, no doubt, had its comical side.

The roll call for 1910 was read, showing a membership of 118 (since increased to

ON THE RIGHT TACK

Extensive preparations are in progress for a banquet to be held by the Franklin association on the evening of January 13. It is planned to have good speakers present, and the local members of parliament and newspaper editors will be invited.

MR. SMITH'S OPINION

Robert R. Smith, of Oak Lake, Man., writes as follows:

"I have for a long time thought of writing you and giving my views on Government ownership of elevators. I think we would do better without them as they cost too much for the profit they bring in, and then there would be so many party sharks looking for bait, and another thing, I know these elevators are not paying the company that owns them; for instance, the Winnipeg Elevator Co. in our town is shut down, having done no business for a month. They must make enough at some other point to make up for this, or else are still living on money they got out of the farmers years ago. My belief is, let the Grain Growers keep right on the way they are and get to be exporters as soon as possible, and then we will be up with the best of them. So long as we are a commission firm only we are in the one-horse show rank



Herd of nearly 100 cattle belonging to J. Bousfield, McGregor, Man. Fifty are Shorthorns

126). Only some 30 or 40 farmers more in the Ninga district to be enrolled.

A sub-meeting was held at Rowland and one at Lyon's Hall; both were reported on. It was decided to hold another public meeting in March, at which it is hoped our honored president, Mr. McCuaig, will be present.

Mr. Geo. Towns asked the advice of the meeting re his case of wheat lost in transit. It was shown by letters received from Mr. Castle and Mr. Campbell that he had a clear case and would have no difficulty in obtaining settlement.

One or two members present thought there was a danger of politics being brought in re the schools, but it was made very clear that anything which had the least flavor of politics would be rigidly cut out.

Mr. Love gave a short address on the amount of work put through at the convention, also the educational benefits to be derived by the younger men. He showed the individual responsibility of every member; compared our work as being very meagre with that done by the executive of the Central association. He also spoke of the change in the marketing of and prices of grain now, and before the association was in existence. He touched on life membership.

A vote of thanks to the delegates moved and carried, and the meeting closed, everyone pleased and well satisfied with the work done last year by the executive of the Central association.

A. H. CHESTER, Sec.-Treas.
per W. C., sec. pro tem.

There does seem to be this year, more especially, a desperate effort to kill the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The very idea of a grain company to offer me one cent more per bushel than the Grain Growers' Grain Company will give me. They seem bound not to allow any car loads to go to the Grain Growers' Grain Company if money will stop them."

GREENWAY ASSN. GROWING

The Greenway association up to date consists of 14 members; not very large, but, considering the short time it was known we were going to form a branch, is very favorable, and augers well for the future. We have quite a number of promises from prominent farmers who wish to join and who no doubt will shortly get around with their \$1 and help to strengthen our branch at Greenway.

We meet every third Friday in the month at Greenway, and anyone wishing to join will be cordially welcomed. When we get in a thorough working order we shall be able to run our meetings in business-like shape. We are all young and new to the business yet, not seasoned statesmen. There is one thing we are all in accord with, and that is to see the Grain Growers' Grain Company go ahead and help to put the farmers where they belong. It will make them a class to be reckoned with. I might say that we sent our president up to Brandon to attend the convention of the Grain Growers, so trust at our next meeting in January he will have something to tell us of the doings at Brandon. Our

officers consist of C. F. Pringle, president; E. Stratford, Jun., vice-president; T. Kenyon, sec.-treas.; and six directors, viz., E. Chalmers, J. Bell, J. Smeaton, A. Craik, T. Todd, D. McLennan—all young farmers around Greenway.

THOS. KENYON,
Sec.-Treas.

PINE CREEK CHRISTMAS

The Pine Creek school was the scene of a most enjoyable Christmas tree and entertainment on Wednesday evening, December 22nd. Dr. Armstrong, M.P.P., and George Barr, Mayor of Gladstone, were present, the former acting as chairman. An excellent program was rendered by local talent and an interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of a silver medal which was awarded to Miss Myrtle Bennett as the successful candidate in a writing competition open to the public schools in the municipalities of Norfolk, Westbourne and Portage la Prairie. The presentation made by Dr. Armstrong was followed by hearty cheers from the school children. For the success of this pupil great credit should be given the teacher, E. G. Smith, and we are glad to know that his services are to be retained for another year.

MANITOBA SEED GRAIN FAIRS

Below are given the dates of grain fairs to be held throughout this province during the months of January and February. This list is supplemental to the one sent out on December 3rd, 1909:

January 5th, Deloraine; 6th, Boissevain; 7th, Cartwright; 7th, Stonewall; 15th, Springfield; 18th, Minnedosa; 20th, Neepawa; 26th, Killarney; 28th, Meadowlea.

February 2nd, Cypress River; 4th, Reston; 2nd, Hamiota; 4th, Gladstone; 2nd, Swan River.

FARM MOTOR CONTEST

Because of the great interest manifested last year in the farm motor competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair, the management has decided to repeat the contest at the 1910 fair which will be held from July 11 to 23. It will be open to the world, and there will be a brake test, hauling test, plowing test, and 50 points will be allowed for design and construction. The engineers in charge will be Prof. A. R. Greig and Prof. L. J. Smith.

APPOINTED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

The Lornedale branch at its annual meeting, December 13, introduced an innovation, which may well be emulated by every association in Western Canada. They appointed W. J. Witter as press representative.

The value of such an official cannot be too strongly emphasized. The power of the press is a potent influence in building up any organization, and a press representative in every association who will write letters to his local paper and keep it informed of the progress and movements of his association, would be invaluable.

The Lornedale branch is progressive. It has appointed a committee to arrange for an entertainment in the interests of the Grain Growers, and a special meeting will be held on Friday, January 7, to arrange for this. They are aiming to advance their association by combining an element of sociability with the business interests.

The association appointed itself as a committee of the whole to put forth an energetic effort to increase the membership during the coming year. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the delegates to the Brandon convention for their able report.

Officers were elected as follows: President, W. W. Sykes; Vice-President, William Channon; Secretary-Treasurer, John Allen; Directors: Hugh Jamieson, Frank Grasby, James Allan, Jos. Stewart, John Stewart and George Sykes.

It is stated that 700 vessels were lost in the recent great storm on the Atlantic. The total damage is placed at \$20,000,000.

In Spanish restaurants and in Turkish baths waiters are called by clapping the hands.

Spain's navy has 16,700 of all ranks and 9,000 marines. All of these are conscripts.



Ach Nein

Young Gent.—"Pon my word, Isaac, I don't know how on earth you make your money, for, according to you, you lose on everything you sell me."

Isaac—"Dat is quite true, my yonk friend, and I should not be able to lif at all but dat I make just one leetle brofit on de string and de brown paper."

Migrant Matthew: "Can you help a poor man? I haven't had a bite for three days."

Preoccupied Angle (without looking up), "Hard luck! Here, take a couple of trout."



Walter—What'll you have?
Elephant—Bring me a ton of hay, and step lively.

He: "Miss Marion—er—won't you—er—name my apple?"

She (selecting a specimen of another kind of fruit from a basket on the table): "Now, Mr. Slowan, don't you think it would be ever so much nicer if I were to name a date?"

"And now," said the temperance lecturer in conclusion, "I shall be glad to answer any questions concerning the baleful results of the use of intoxicants."

A man with a red nose arose in the audience and said:

"You have studied intoxication for many years?"

"For thirty-two years, sir, and I—"

"Well, I want to ask, in justice to the drinking classes, if you ever, in all that time, saw a drunken man holding up a lamp-post as he is usually pictured in the funny papers?"

It doesn't take a man of horse sense to run a motor-car.

Nodesty of Greatness

Reporter:—Senator, to what do you chiefly attribute your successful career?

Eminent Statesman:—Entirely to here dity, young man. My father had ambition and my mother had talent, and I happened to inherit both these qualifications.

Wonderful

"Hurrah!"

"What's the matter?"

"Here's a magazine with an article in it about something that the other magazines haven't any article about."

"Doubles"

The defendant leaned over the rail with a nasty sneer.

"The constable who has just given evidence," he snorted, "seems wonderfully certain about the details of my case, but how is it he doesn't call his fellow-officers to corroborate what he says?"

"Becorse," replied the man in blue "there 'appens to be only one constable stationed in the village."

"But I saw two last night!" indignantly asserted the defendant.

"Exactly!" the policeman rejoined triumphantly. "That's jest the charge against you!"

Mr. Peck: "This talking-machine record is filled with a few remarks by Mrs. Peck."

Oldbitch: "It's wonderful to think that you can hear the voice of one who is not present."

Mr. Peck: "And more wonderful to think that I can stop it so easily."

Brute!

She flung herself into the arms of her mother-in-law in an abandonment of grief.

"What in the world's the matter, Arabella?" asked the elderly lady, anxiously. "Has anything happened to Edwin?"

"Oh, it's dreadful!" sobbed the bride of a few months. "He's staying out late at nights. I wait for him to come home hour after hour. Every footstep I hear on the pavement I think must be his. I rush to the door—but no Edwin!"

"Dear me! dear me! This is dreadful, Arabella. I must talk to Edwin!" she added, with a real mother-in-law's look in her eyes. "How late does he stay out?"

"Well," sobbed Arabella, "he leaves the office at five every evening. A few nights ago he didn't come home till six o'clock, and yesterday he wasn't home till—till (another burst of sobs) half-past six."

Wife: "You were always a fault-finder."

Husband: "Yes, dear, I found you."

Why don't Farmers get their Hens to Lay in Winter

Continued from page 11

appreciate the chance too much to abuse it. They have reputations of their own to take care of, and they could not afford to. There is a premium on getting eggs to market strictly fresh.

How Business is now Done

"During the summer months the egg crop of the country is bought up by the thousands of dozens. They are gathered during the hot weather, delivered at stores, carted, after more or less delay, to the station, shipped to the city, and placed in storage until the arrival of the time for higher prices. They are the product in which the big packing houses deal almost exclusively, and such are the eggs which the ordinary consumer must buy, if he would have any at all. Commercially they were termed 'strictly fresh,' but they are easily detected by a peculiar flavor and odor. This odor is caused, as has been ascertained by reliable experimentalists, by a chemical change. This

change, which affects all meats and foods more or less, which have been placed in cold storage, is a sort of self-digestive one, by which not only the chemical character is changed, but the real structure as well. Everyone knows how much a quarter of beef is improved by being hung in a temperature of 40 degrees to 50 degrees for 30 days or more. Its stringiness is lessened, it becomes more tender and palatable. It is the same process which gives the egg its musty flavor, softens the skin which covers the yolk, making it nearly impossible to separate the white from the yolk without breaking the latter, and, in the case of cold storage eggs, hardly possible to place one whole on the stew-pan, without breaking the shell. The cold storage egg is not in the same class with the new-laid article, and a reputation for reliability in delivering supplies of the latter would be worth money to anyone. There is a wide open chance to make money in it, and why more farmers do not get into the game is hard to understand."



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Did It Ever Strike You



That you must use as much care in selecting a Cream Separator as you do in selecting a horse? Would any sane farmer select a light roadster to do his heavy farm work? You say only a simpleton would do that, and you are right, but that is just what you are doing when you buy a skinned down, weak framed, worm geared, Cream Separator. Look at it, examine all its points and ask yourself if an excuse like that will do your heavy work in your dairy for a lifetime.

Wake up If you want a machine that is built to do heavy work, and do it easily, you must turn to the MAGNET. Study its construction and common sense and horse sense will both tell you to buy it because it is strong and rigid, has square gears and so easily turned child can operate it, and will skim perfectly for fifty years.

FATHER MASSE ADVISES A MAGNET.

Barachois, Westmoreland Co., N.B.

I would strongly advise any farmer keeping two or more cows to purchase a Magnet Cream Separator. The Separator I use is the Magnet, and I only keep two cows. The Magnet is easy to turn, clean, and I consider it a strong, serviceable machine.

Wishing you great success, I remain, yours truly,

(Signed) E. NAP MASSE, Parish Priest

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Christmas over, and the New Year festivities at an end, this third great event of the winter season, Eaton's January and February Sale, is now the chiefest topic of interest. Never before have we given our customers greater opportunities of securing special value, than during this Midwinter Sale of 1910.

The Sale Catalogue is now being mailed and a copy should be in your hands by this time. If it has not arrived you will do well to write for your copy at once.

The unusual value of the offerings shown in our Sale Catalogue is sure to result in a very heavy demand, therefore we counsel early orders so that you may benefit to the fullest extent.

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SASKATCHEWAN'S FUEL SUPPLY

In view of the shortage of fuel which was reported from a few towns in Saskatchewan, the Department of Agriculture recently sent a representative to investigate conditions in the coal fields of Southern Alberta from which comes most of the domestic coal burned in the province.

It was ascertained that the output of the Taber fields at the present time is 30 cars per day and of this number 70% are billed to towns in Saskatchewan. Thus the available and regular supply from this field alone is now 650 to 700 tons per day. The output of the Taber field has been greatly increased during the past month by the return to the mines of many miners who have homesteads in that country and spend six of the summer months performing their homestead duties. There is also a reasonable prospect of the output being further increased by from 25 to 30 per cent. in the near future, by further additions to the labor supply and by the installing of modern equipment in some of the smaller mines.

At Lethbridge, some 40 miles west of Taber, are situated the famous Galt mines and others. Some of the output of these mines is used upon the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's road, some is shipped to towns on that road, and the wants of the city of Lethbridge are supplied from them. In addition some 22 cars per day are shipped to Western Canadian points, via C.P.R. The average daily shipments of the other mines in the Lethbridge district is 8 or 10 cars. Of this total of about thirty cars per day, Saskatchewan receives 55 per cent. or about 500 tons. Thus, at the present time, Saskatchewan, according to available information, is receiving approximately 1,150 or 1,200 tons of Southern Alberta coal per day.

This would be amply sufficient to meet all demands in all but the newest districts, had the local dealers been able to secure the large supplies which they usually place in stock in the early fall. Owing to the four months strike at the mines, which terminated about the last of July and the disorganization consequent upon the strike, the fall shipments from the large mines—the Canadian West at Taber, and the Galt mines at Lethbridge—fell far short of supplying these orders.

Few complaints of car shortage or lack of promptitude upon the part of the railways in forwarding shipments were heard, while, on the other hand, it was generally conceded that the C.P.R. had taken much interest in the situation, and had done its utmost to provide adequate transportation facilities. An occasional dearth of rolling stock or irregularity in the supply of empties was the gravest charge laid, while there was a disposition upon the part of railway officials and mine managers to co-operate in meeting a difficult situation, by fair distribution and prompt loading of empty cars and quick forwarding of loaded cars to points where the demand was acute.

Should the present mild weather continue for a week or two, the Taber and Lethbridge mines will have an opportunity to overtake the demand to a considerable extent and no acute shortage, even of the Southern Alberta coal may

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result. Should the winter prove a cold one, however, there can be little doubt but that a shortage of this coal will be experienced and recourse will have to be had, to a larger extent than at present, to the less popular coals of the Estevan, Crow's Nest and Edmonton districts.

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Growers in Brandon

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BRANDON - Manitoba
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Conducted by "MARIE"

MOTTO FOR CHILDREN:

We're a band of happy workers,
Our hearts with love aglow,
We're pledged to scatter sunshine
Wherever we may go.

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To care for the blind from infancy.
To found the Sunshine Rest Home.

THE TOY MISSION

The Toy Mission was held in the
Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, Tuesday
afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock, under
the auspices of the Sunshine Society,
and was a splendid success. The theatre
was packed to the top galleries with
children, the majority of them from
the missions and poorer parts of the
city, and a lengthy program of stereop-
ticon views, pantomime, elocution and
musical selections was carried out.
Every child was given a toy.

Owing to the great work of arranging
the entertainment no time has been
given me to write a full account of it,
but this will be done next week. I
regret also that I have not had the
opportunity to prepare a list of all the
dear Sunshine readers who sent gifts
and contributions of money for dis-
tribution at Christmas time or for the
Toy Mission. This will be done next
week.

MARIE.

WHERE SOME OF THE TOYS WENT

"Marie,"

Sunshine Guild,
Bon Accord Bldg.,
Main St.

Dear Friend:—Very many thanks indeed
for so many nice and useful articles
which were just in good time for our
gathering and Xmas tree on the 23rd.
Everything you sent, both toys and cloth-
ing, went away that night and made
many mothers and many children the
happier for once.

We hope to have quite a big gathering
of children on Thursday—very little
children who have not been to any
treats this season. Then the tree may
come down, having done good service.

Again thanking you,

Yours very sincerely,

L. G. PROCTOR,
Matron, Winnipeg Children's Aid Society.

MR ENGLAND IMPROVING.

A letter has been received from the
Harrison Hot Springs saying that Mr.
England, who was sent there for treat-
ment through the kindness of Sunshine
readers, is improving. It is believed
that he will improve rapidly from now
on. The letter states: "This is a
remarkable case, and one so reduced
must be built up before he can expect
to take severe treatment of baths and
massage."

FROM McCREARY, MAN.

"Marie,"

Sunshine Guild,

Many thanks for your welcome letter.
I am sure that our branch will do every-
thing in furtherance of your worthy
object. We can hardly be expected
to do as much as some of the older
associations in older and wealthier settle-
ments, for, in a way, we are yet pioneers
in a newer country. I will bring your
communication before our association
and if the other members have as kindly
a feeling as I have towards the children
who are starved and stunted for lack
of home-love and affection, I am sure
your suggestions as to how sunshine
can be brought into these unfortunate
little lives will not be made in vain.

Personally, I must thank you for the
carefully written letter. If everyone
were in earnest as you are, the problem
would be solved, and I take the oppor-

tunity of wishing you God-speed in the
work.

Yours respectfully,

WM. E. CROSSLEY,
Sec.-Treas., McCreary
G.G.A.

FOR THE POOR CHILDREN

Dear Marie:—My sister and I always
read your page, the Sunshine Guild,
and we thought we would like to help
a little. We are sending fifty cents
to help you buy some things for the
poor children and we hope they will
have a happy Christmas

With love, from

HETTIE and GRACE PARTRIDGE
Saltecoats, Man.

THEY MADE MANY HAPPY

Dear Marie:—Seeing in the columns
of THE GUIDE your request for a few
toys, etc., to help send a gleam of sun-
shine to some little tots at Xmas time,
my sister and I thought we would like
to help a little in your good work. So
we are sending a few dollies and stockings,
ten of each, through the medium of the
T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. We
sincerely hope you meet with the success
your efforts deserve and assuring you
of future help and sympathy, from

"LOVERS OF CHILDREN."

Dunrea, Man.

FROM HOME KEEPERS' SOCIETY

The Editor of the Sunshine Guild,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Madam:—At the December meet-
ing of our Home Keepers' Society we
decided to devote our annual thank
offering to your Sunshine Guild, hoping



HAROLD HAYES, St. Charles, Man.
The youngest Sunshiner

with our small contributions to help
to make Christmas brighter for a few
poor little sufferers. Find enclosed the
sum of ten dollars

Yours respectfully,

MISS E. M. TALMAY.
Prosperity, Sask.

TWO FAMILIES CO-OPERATED

Dear Marie:—We are forwarding a
parcel containing some cast-off clothing,
toys, books, etc., for distribution by
the Sunshine Guild. Hoping you will
receive them by Christmas and wishing
all Sunshiners a very merry Christmas
and a happy New Year, we remain,

"FRIENDS OF THE CHILDREN,"

Mrs. R. DOCKING and Family.
Mrs. JOHN C. YEO and Family.
Swan Lake, Man.

P.S.—We would like to propose the
name "Faith" in place of "Marie."
Wishing you every success in your noble
work.

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form press. No other agency
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stand together, and that you should
study the viewpoints and activities of
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Womans' Sphere in Life and Labor

How to make up your own Hair Combing

Leprosy in Store Hair Goods

A painfully distressing case which will result in a speedy fatality occurred in a large Pittsburg departmental store a few months ago. Miss Gillispie, a store clerk, selling gloves, went to the false hair counter and bought a "switch." In two weeks' time her body, from the breast up, was covered with a horrible malignant growth. Her physician, Dr. L. M. Golden, after numerous examinations and consultation with the best medical authorities in Pittsburg, pronounced her disease leprosy and insisted on isolation. The young lady rebelled and refused to go to the isolation colony until the United States Government would trace the "switch" to its original owner, for it was human hair. The Government did this and traced the hair to the head of a leprosy victim isolated on an island in the Caribbean Sea, where the Cuban Government send its most malignant cases. When this incident became known every employer of female labor in Pittsburg decreed that at the beginning of the year not a woman would be allowed to wear false hair in his establishment.

To cope with the present bulky style in hair-dressing necessarily a large percentage of the size is made up of false hair, or, strictly speaking, hair not belonging to the head upon which it is worn, and if women are determined to comply with the "fashion," they had much better make up and use their own hair which they know than buy and wear the unknown, which may easily have contagion in it; in fact, it is quite likely to have, for malignant fevers, smallpox, etc., is often the cause of falling hair or of cutting the hair which might easily be made up and sold at high prices—and no one be the wiser, even though disease was spread by this means. In view of the dangers that may lie in store goods, there is really no necessity for using it, even though a woman has lost her natural quantity, if only she saved it as it fell; for combings can be made up beautifully by anyone having a little skill and patience, and the purpose of this paper is to give a few hints and illustrations that will enable any woman desirous of doing so, to make up her own hair—and she will know what she has got.

To begin with, unwind and untangle the hair as much as possible by taking a bunch between the hands, spreading and loosening out with the fingers exactly as one would a tangled skein. Then, when the bunch is straightened a little, take a comb and begin in the middle of the bunch, combing each way till a clear space is made. Wind this cleared space round the forefinger of the left hand, leaving both tangled



FIGURE 1.

ends free. Now comb from the ends outward, working inward toward the finger. Surprisingly soon the whole bunch will be clear of tangles; but the hair

will, of course, be very unevenly matched at the ends of the bunch. To obviate this difficulty, lay the bunch flat on the table, place a weight on top (a smoothing iron will do), pull a small pinch at a time from the extreme end and always from the same end (and very soon that end will pull quite even) and work this into the mesh as illustrated.

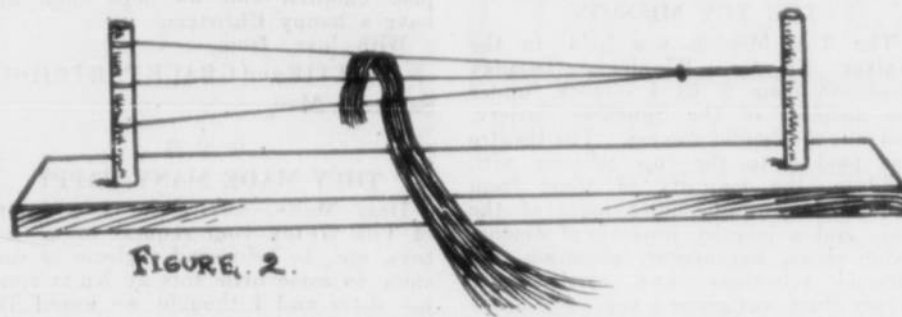


FIGURE 2.

To make the mesh and framework, take a piece of planking or scantling, say two by four inches by three feet long, erect upright or perpendicular posts, about six inches from each end by boring holes in the plank and driving in stout pegs about ten inches high. They must be firm. Get strong linen thread. Take three threads, fasten them all together near the top of the right-hand post, three inches from the post. Tie all three in a solid knot, carry the threads across to the other post and secure them firmly to it, about two inches apart, leaving plenty of room to work below the lowest thread and the plank.

Now take the strand or lock of hair pulled from the end of the bunch weighted by the iron, and weave in and out, entering behind the lowest thread (and midway of the posts), then out toward you, then back over the second thread, round behind the top thread, over it and then back in the reverse way you went up, having taken only the end of the lock so that this end disappears in the mesh. Now take this lock and push it along the threads till it is tight and fast against the knot that was tied in the three threads, near the right post. Take a second lock, weave in exactly the same way, being particular to enter it behind the lowest thread every time and push it along the threads till it is tight against the first lock. Continue in this way till all your hair is worked in.

This will give you a strip or fringe of hair that may be sewed round and round a short piece of tape, and then you have a "switch" of your very own hair, which will match yours and be free from contagion and cost you, well, perhaps two days' labor; or, if the hair be thin a parting may be made round the head where the old-time hair ribbon was worn, combing all outside the parting downward, and the balance upward. Fasten the fringe round the head here, letting the hair fall downward till secured. Now comb up all the hair together toward the crown, loosely, and, well, just do it and you'll see for yourself.

Again, if your hair is thin around the face only, and you wish to replenish that particularly (a lady the other day said "reinforce" it), make up your hair differently. Take the strand near the middle, work in and out in the same way and there will be a double fringe in the same space. The hair must be reasonably long to make a success of this.

These directions seem complicated perhaps, but the process is really very simple when you get your materials and start the work.

On inquiry it was found that a good hair store, in this city, where hair goods are made to order, charges twenty-five dollars in cash and three months' apprenticeship to the novice who desires to acquire this useful trade. If any reader wishes further directions she

has only to write THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and fuller hints and illustrations will be published; or, if preferred, a private reply will be given, in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

I.B.G.

RUGS BETTER THAN CARPETS

The modern farm-wife has come to consider a covering for her floors (either carpet or rugs) an absolute necessity the year round, and if these are kept in a sanitary condition, they may be deemed a

benefit and an adornment to the home; otherwise, a plain wood floor is a thousand times more preferable.

Although either rugs or carpets may be managed in a way not to endanger home sanitation, rugs are by far the superior of carpets. Some of the keener-minded housewives have recognized this superiority and are discarding their carpets as rapidly as possible, while many still cling tenaciously to the old-fashioned carpet.

The most objectionable feature about the use of carpets is the infrequency of lifting and renovating them, which is generally but twice a year. If they did not require stretching and tacking, this could of course be done more frequently, and here is where the adaptability of rugs is most apparent. They require no stretching, no tacking and whenever the housewife thinks conditions demand that the rugs be renovated, there is no putting off and dreading the job, as with carpets, for the rugs can simply be lifted, dusted, aired and replaced in the rooms in less than half the time one would consume in taking up and renovating the carpets.

But this advantage of quick handling is not the main point of excellence possessed by rugs over carpets. They lie flat on the floor; while carpets almost always have a padding between them and the floor. This filling is a veritable dust-collector, and, with the carpets above, absorbs about all the dust and other particles that settle to the floor, where the trampling of many feet works everything firmly in. If every housewife possessed the scientific instruments with which she could make an examination of this accumulated filth collected by carpets, she would scream in horror at the seething mass of disease-germ and microbes harboring there. As they are loosened by the feet of persons passing through the carpeted rooms, these dangerous germs float through the air, and are drawn into the lungs, their poisonous effect being diffused through the entire system. Under such circumstances, it is small wonder that the death rate from lung troubles is so appalling.

Then rugs, possess other points of superiority over carpets. They are more artistic in their arrangement and appearance, with their many variations and the border effect produced by the bare floor around the edges. Carpets are much more troublesome to fit, as the amount of stretching makes it difficult to know just what size to get.

Again, rugs are much more desirable than carpets from an economical standpoint. The seams joining the several strips of carpeting for a room are soon worn until they break, or else they pull loose in stitching, fraying and ripping the carpet. In either case, there is a shabby looking carpet, a lot of tedious mending to do, or a new carpet to be purchased, all of which could be avoided by the common sense of rugs. Thus we see that rugs rank above carpets in these four most important points of superiority: Appearance, ease of handling, economy

and sanitation—a combination sufficient to enlighten the most skeptical.

MUSIC IN THE HOME

Country folks seem hungry for music. They would willingly sit for hours and listen to good music. At the state fairs a crowd always gathers around the band stand. No matter where they are they give respectful attention to music while city folks chat on as though nothing was going on.

Those who don't know one note from another appreciate it just the same. They are really the more receptive for they are not critics.

Why not satisfy this longing as far as possible? Get a piano and give the children music lessons. Of course it will cost something. Every good thing costs. It will take time for daily practice. That will seem the hardest.

Maybe you have a piano and the daughter that played has married and gone. A piano player can be bought in this case. Anyone can play them. The boys with their hard hands and stiff joints can sit down and operate the instrument as well as anybody. So can the little girl who never took a music lesson.

Some farm communities can boast of a band or an orchestra composed of the young folks. This affords them many evenings of helpful social pleasures and is a splendid training. They can furnish music for picnics and farm gatherings.

But in case none of these suggestions will do and you long for music with a longing that can't be satisfied—hold on, it can be satisfied! There's the store of "canned music" to fall back on. Canned strawberries in winter when you can't get the fresh fruit taste mighty good. But there's a big difference in looks and flavor just the same. But "canned music" is so very much like the original that it is hard to tell the difference. They've got the thing down so fine that you hear nothing of the mechanical working of the instrument and only the clear sweet tones of the singer or the instrument represented. Put the little cylinder or disc on the instrument and sit down and enjoy a treat. That's all there is to do. Anyone can operate it. All can enjoy its immense variety of entertainment.

MAKING PORK

"Goodness sakes, what have you now?" asks the weary mamma, as she watched her small daughter coming up the garden path that led from grandma's house.

Breathless, the little one came into the kitchen and deposited something in the baby's cradle, with as much ease as if it were an every day occurrence, to carry a pig into the house and rock it to sleep in the cradle.

"Well, I never saw the like of this," exclaimed the mother in dismay. "Why, Gladys, you must be crazy; Christian people do not bring pigs into the house and rock them in baby's cradle; where in the world did you get it?"

"Grandma gave it to me."

"You can just carry it back to grandma. What can we do with a pig like that? Take it back to grandma and let him give it to its mother."

"Grandpa said it was sick, and its mother was dead and he gave it to me." Then tender hearted little Gladys commenced to cry.

"Oh, well, I suppose you can keep it till it dies; what do you think, Gladys, you can do with it?"

"I am going to make pork."

And mamma peeping over into that cradle, laughed merrily at the idea of that little, shivering, wrinkled specimen of swinedom ever making anything that resembled pork.

"But Gladys, it cannot eat; how can it make pork with nothing to eat?"

"It can eat like a baby," said Gladys; and running to the baby, she took his bottle, in spite of his decided objections, and soon the little pig was drawing the sustenance of life from the same source as the baby, and, seemingly, with as great relish.

Then papa came in, and they all laughed at the amusing picture until they could laugh no more; and papa said: "Well, Gladys, you can keep the pig and the bottle also, we will get brother another one; we can not depend upon one bottle for two such clamorous, greedy babies."

"Of course I'll keep it; Grandpa gave it to me to keep," answered Gladys.

So papa fixed it a snug place in the

wood house, but it required some little time for Gladys to understand why it could not remain in the cradle, "such a pretty little pig;" but after a time she consented to keeping it in the woodhouse, and our little lady made it the one duty of her life to see that Jumbo, as she named the pig, never became very hungry.

Every day mamma thought, and really hoped, that the pig would peacefully pass beyond the heavy trials that pigs must undergo in order to make pork, but she was disappointed. Papa said, one morning after his visit to the woodshed, that he "thought Jumbo would soon be on the path that leads to pork making."

Gladys never tired of her work; and she was very fond of the pet and failed to see its peculiar ugliness that was pointed out by others, and she would call it the "dearest, sweetest and loveliest pig in the whole world."

The one topic of conversation in the village was the county fair, and when the neighbors and friends talked of the affair, Gladys learned that all the birds and pets of the entire neighborhood would be taken to the fair where the owners expected to get prizes.

"Oh, mamma," said Gladys one morning, "papa will be glad when Jumbo gets a prize."

"Gets the prize? What do you mean, Gladys, by the prize?"

"Why at the fair, of course, everybody is going to take a baby or pet, and of course, Jumbo will have to go."

"Certainly," said papa as he hid his smiling face behind his newspaper; "Jumbo must go to the fair. I should not wonder but he will get a prize."

In time Gladys was dressed in her nice, new frock, all ready for the fair; the day was cool, and, as she must wear her little cloak, she insisted that Jumbo should also be protected from the cold; this delayed them a short time, but at last they arrived at the fair ground.

The manager, who was a friend of papa's said, it was a little late to enter, but he smiled as he spoke to a lady that stood inside the door that had written above it, "Entrance for Pets." The nice lady admitted both Jumbo and Gladys, and chatted so pleasantly with the little girl about Santa Claus, pigs, cats, dolls and dogs that Gladys felt at home and expressed herself as willing to remain while papa visited other parts of the grounds.

When papa returned there was an amused look on his face, when he viewed the parrots, red-birds, canaries, the handsome angoras, maltese and Persian cats, and the fashionable dogs, and row after row of beautiful cages in each of which blinked, stretched and looked wise something very expensive and beautiful.

Then at the end of one row was Gladys, with her hood off, feeding Jumbo, that the lady had allowed to be taken from his rough, homemade cage and placed upon a chair, feeding him with as much ease as if it were in the woodshed.

Then came the dignified, severe looking judges; as they passed through "The Pet" department, they paused when they came to little Gladys, who was so busy making pork. They questioned her, and she told them Jumbo's history and that she brought him to the fair to get a prize.

They looked at each other and laughed just a little, then, after a low conversation, one of them wrote something upon a card and tied it with a blue ribbon about Jumbo's neck, and one of them counted into Gladys' chubby hands five silver dollars, and kissed her when he said, "your pet deserves a prize."

The card contained the one word:

"UNIQUE."

Many spectators had been attracted to the scene, and Gladys received many

congratulations and was loudly applauded, all of which she accepted as being Jumbo's just dues.

Jumbo has now reached a fair size, and is considered a nuisance by all the family, excepting Gladys, for if he can in any manner make his escape from the pen, he needs no invitation to walk into the kitchen or to inspect the flower beds. If anything is said derogatory to his beauty or early education, Gladys always defends her pet by saying, "You remember Jumbo got a prize."

HEALTH TALK

Miss Edith G. Charlton, writing a series of articles on "Farm Home Talks," for an Iowa newspaper, says it is now quite time for the farmers' wives and daughters to have some consideration given to their inconveniences and hardships on the farm. Slowly but surely the trend of thought is merging toward the women folk of the universe; their status financially and politically is at last being considered and so in turn we expect to see a revolution on reformation at least of the amount and kind of work that women shall be expected, or compelled, to do, whom fate requires to do farm work. Miss Charlton says: "Theoretically, the farm is the ideal place to live; in practice it is the very reverse, especially in the winter. Physicians who have investigated the prevalence of tuberculosis find that it exists in an alarming degree among farm women in the state of Iowa. Fresh air and sunshine are absent when tuberculosis is present."

Miss Charlton says the rule is that the farm house is not properly ventilated, and the sun is excluded in the summer because of the heat, dust and flies; and in the winter because of the cold. Many farm women stay in doors days, even weeks, at a time, eking out a die-away existence in the overworked atmosphere of a sealed-up house.

"What does it profit her that her home stands in a world of pure air if she shuts herself away from it?"

"When one considers that a room 9 by 10 by 10 cubic feet of space will contain only enough pure air for one person for one hour, and at the end of that time more outside air must be admitted to keep it pure, one can see how vital it is that sleeping rooms should be well ventilated and that a free entrance of pure air should be admitted day and night."

Good health is the most valuable asset of any individual. The woman who has lived all her life on the farm often finds herself broken down at thirty-five and an old woman at forty, and she looks the part too often. This condition is not always the result of very hard physical labor, but comes from neglect of healthful conditions as well.

Certainly there are exceptions to this rule of played out womanhood, but when the exceptions occur one finds up to date conveniences and due regard for health rules.

The Commandments of Health

1. If you had the birthright of good health then it is your duty to maintain it. If you have inherited certain tendencies to disease it is your duty nevertheless to regain as large a share as possible of your denied birthright.

2. Sick headaches, attacks of biliousness and indigestion, rheumatism and many other common diseases can invariably be traced to some fault in nutrition. The diet is one of the largest factors in the health of the individual and family. Therefore eat nourishing, well-cooked food in amount and kind to suit the demands of your body.

3. Fill your house and your lungs with

fresh air all the time. Learn to sleep with the windows of your bedroom open summer and winter. Get accustomed to this and you will think you are stifling if you find yourself in a room with closed windows.

4. Never fail to spend at least 20 minutes out of doors every day of your life. Spend the time in taking deep breaths and walking rapidly. No part of your housework is more important than this.

5. Reserve at least ten minutes each day for your very own. Spend it in your room, flat on your back if possible, with all muscles relaxed, eyes closed and mind a blank. Your family will enjoy you all the more when you return to them refreshed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Cream Pie.—Beat together one tablespoon of flour, the white of an egg, and half a cup of sugar. Add one cup of milk, sprinkle grated nutmeg over all. Pour into a pie plate lined with crust. Bake in moderate oven.

Pudding Sauces:

Egg Sauce.—Whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, one and a half cups sugar, four tablespoons of milk or cream, a pint of berries, raw or cooked, beaten in well (delicious).

Dumpling Sauce.—Boil one pint of water and a cup of sugar, thicken with a level table spoon of cornstarch mixed with cold water. When cooked add tablespoon of butter and a small pinch of salt. Flavor with vanilla or to taste.

Cracker Pudding.—Quart of scalded milk, five tablespoons rolled cracker, small piece of butter, four eggs, bake half an hour, and serve with any kind of sweet sauce.

Saratoga Chips.—Peel the potatoes and slice very thinly and leave in cold water a few hours, drain and dry between towels, then throw a handful at a time in a kettle of very hot fat, stirring so that they will not stick to the kettle, when light brown and crisp remove quickly with a skimmer and sprinkle with salt.

Tumblers that have held milk should always be rinsed in cold water before washing in hot water.

To clean graniteware, when food has been burned to the dish, put a tablespoon of baking soda and a little water in the dish. Let it come to the boil and stand a short time when the dish may be easily cleaned.

To clean piano keys rub over with alcohol.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;

The rest is all but leather and prunella. Pope's "Essay on Man."

He does not lack an almanac, whose youth is in his soul.—Holmes.

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A disinfectant for interior woodwork

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will kill mites and lice

Fighting for Better Conditions

Continued from page 16

members with some heat. Mr. Baird criticised the present conditions of the stockyards in that locality as disgraceful, and observed that it had seemed impossible to get any satisfaction from the C.P.R. when it was interviewed in the matter. He felt that the association was being humbugged, and thought it was time prompt and definite action was taken to bring the railroad company to time.

New Stock Yards

W. H. A. Mullins remarked that he had it on good authority that an agreement had been signed with the city of St. Boniface respecting stockyards, and that an independent company was being formed with the object of building a new yard, commencing in the spring. Mr. Mullins said that \$250,000 had already been subscribed towards the project.

Mr. Mullins said that the new yard would be suitable for the requirements of the three railroads. He had been told that it would be ready for the summer shipment. He recommended the appointment of a committee to ascertain from responsible and authoritative sources all the particulars, but Mr. Baird combatted this idea on the ground that, if such an agreement existed, it would soon become apparent. J. G. Millar, of Rapid City, then suggested that the secretary be instructed to write the chairman of the railway commission, stating that the recommendations made by Mr. Dillinger had not been carried out, and urging that the railway company be requested by the commission to attend to the matter. Attention was called to the fact that the Winnipeg yard had not been touched.

THAT BABY

I'm a married man of forty, and my wife is forty-one;
She'd a daughter when I spliced her, who to womanhood had grown,
Now this daughter's my stepmother! My old dad, aged sixty-three,
Has married her; they've got a babe—now, what is babe to me?

Then my father's now my stepson, by his marriage that is plain;
But his wife is my stepmother—oh, 'twill soon drive me insane!
For if I'm my father's father, then it follows I must be,
Why, my blessed own grandfather, that's quite evident, you see.

I've thought baby was my grandson; but again, that cannot be;
I cannot be grandfather to a brother, you will agree,
But if it is my brother, then it is very plain to me,
That my wife must be grandmother to her husband, don't you see?

Oh, what pretty complications, little baby, have you made!
You have boxed up all relations, and that, too, of every shade.
Am I brother, am I cousin, am I grandad, or, in fine,
Can I be your aunt or uncle, or is it that you are mine?

SOME PREGNANT FACTS

The following is an extract from a letter written by C. C. Grant, M.D., in the Red Deer News:

"When a few binders have been injured in a railway accident, the price the railway pays is fixed in a certain way, and the judges of our courts will insist that it shall be fixed in that way; when a farmer has to pay for a binder that self same judge will insist that the price be determined in a totally different way. To the railroad the price varies, \$38 is the highest coming under my notice, to the farmer the price is fixed by the other method, close up to \$200. It would be interesting to hear some of these very learned men trace the devious paths traversed in arriving at such widely divergent results, or to justify the extortion, and yet more interesting would it be to hear that judge, or anyone else, attempt to reconcile a law directed against money lenders, who can only charge 12 per cent., with the lien note act, passed for the express purpose of enabling the manufacturer to loan \$40 or \$40 worth of wood and iron at three or four hundred per cent. to the man who must build the empire, if it is ever built.



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Summary of The Week's News of The World

WILLIAM WHYTE OPTIMISTIC Prospects for Western Canada Exceptionally Bright

Second Vice-President Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific, being asked yesterday with reference to the general prospects of Western Canada in 1910, replied: "The area under crop in Manitoba will not be largely increased in 1910, but in Saskatchewan the increase will amount to 20 per cent. Within a short time the province of Saskatchewan will produce more wheat than any state in the American Union, and within a few years it will produce more wheat than all the American states combined. In a paper read before the British Association last summer, W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager of the company, stated that all the land under cultivation in Saskatchewan did not amount to more than the road allowances of the province.

"The immense sums of money paid to the western farmers during the year 1909 must attract wide attention. From figures which have been prepared with great care, I have learned that there were under crop in the three western provinces this year 6,922,000 acres, from which there were harvested 122,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average price actually received by the farmer for his wheat is estimated at 87 cents. The actual value of the crop to the farmer was thus \$106,445,000. In oats there were sown 3,920,000 acres, producing 176,000,000 bushels.

"The average price received by the farmer for oats was 27 cents, making the value of the crop \$9,309,000. The yield of flax was small, only 3,600,000 bushels but the price was high, \$1.35 per bushel, a total value to the farmer of \$5,000,000. The total value of these crops to the farmers of the three prairie provinces was thus \$168,000,000. The shipments of live stock up to the month of December amount in value to over \$8,000,000 from the three western provinces, and there are still 5,000 cattle in the country ready for shipment.

"In general, I would say that the general prospects for the west were never at any time in the past brighter than they were at the close of 1909."

TEACHING BOYS TO FARM

It is now three years since Professor E. M. Rapp, superintendent of the Berks county, Pa., schools, induced the public school children to take an interest in agriculture and in rural home life, and the work these boys have done on their parents' farms in the summer of 1909, and the girls in the homes of their mothers, has shown such a notable advance over the first two years' work that the superintendent and the 550 teachers scattered over the country were surprised.

Berks county farmers are more engrossed in their work while growing corn than at any other period, for it is their greatest crop. Thus, it is but natural that their sons should select the corn crop, also to make their best showing before the public. Naturally, this year everything seemed to be against the boys. There was no rainfall of any account, and in the spring they were at a loss to get good seed corn. However, there were a great many farmers in knee pants who had been thrilled to action, and they produced specimens of corn that would do to exhibit at a state exhibition, or a corn growing contest conducted at larger experiment stations.

1910 CROP PROSPECTS

Sizing up the future of the 1910 crop a New York newspaper says that the farmers of the United States began the new year with an acreage of winter wheat that justifies predictions of at least 100,000,000 bushels more of that grain than 1909 produced. The high price of wheat at present is causing growers of spring wheat, both in the United States and Canada to make preparations for the greatest acreage in history. It is safe to say that at least 2,000,000 acres more of spring wheat will be planted in 1910 than in 1909. This increase of acreage, however, will not necessarily mean reduced prices for the grain, because owing to the universal peace and health of the world

there must be at least 50,000,000 bushels and perhaps 75,000,000 bushels more of wheat produced every year in order to furnish a normal quantity of food. Surplus stocks of grain have been eaten up and the world will enter the new wheat year in July with practically nothing at all in its larder.

The higher prices that necessarily attend such a condition are driving thousands of men from the factories to the farms which they never should have deserted.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE WILL TALK

From now until the day of the general election in Great Britain there will be an increasing struggle in the rival political camps until it culminates in the polling in London on January 14, and in the provinces as a whole on the following day.

Lloyd-George addressing an enthusiastic meeting of 6,000 people at Reading, says he found everywhere the same determination on the part of the people to win. (Cheers.) Their opponents were constantly quoting colonial opinion. They said: "They are our own kinsmen. Why don't you take them by the hand? They are asking you to pay a 2s. duty on wheat, why don't you do that?" Their colonial brethren who had been watching the budget fight with great interest were expressing their opinions very freely about it. They were thoroughly ashamed of their lordship friends over the way when they declined to pay up like men. (Cheers.)

Winston Churchill, speaking to the Dundee electors on December 28, pointed out that a vote for the Tories would give the lords an absolute veto, not only of legislation, but of finance. What, he asks, have the British people who have belted the world with free institutions, done to deserve this restraint?

On tariff reform as an alternative to the budget, he wants to know "is the money to be got from taxes on bread and meat, from manufactures or from luxuries, monopolies and superfluities. Behind the tariff grow the trusts, the whole a vast abuse, from the millionaire organizers at the top to the most pitiful investor at the bottom, who sits down deliberately to coax, wheedle, bully or bribe new favors from the political caucus with whom it is allied.

"The forces of reaction are out for a double event. They are gambling with the right and freedom of the nation, they are running a terrific risk to win a tremendous prize. That prize is no less than the complete tying up of the democracy both through its politics and its industry."

ANOTHER OCTOPUS

That it is the intention of the Canadian financial interests to form a trust similar to the steel trust in the United States is reported in financial circles. Various reasons are assigned for such a concentration of the business energies, the principal ones being the necessity to curtail competition, and antagonism to outside corporations, who have amalgamated for similar reasons.

The capital of the Canadian Steel Trust is placed at \$500,000,000 and much of the money is coming from British investors. The securities of the new enterprise will be put on the London market.

GRAIN GROWERS MEET GOVERNMENT

The Elevator Committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association met with the Government this morning (January 4th) and discussed the proposition for taking over the interior elevators of the province. The Grain Growers had met in conference by themselves yesterday and had outlined the principle which they considered should be followed by the Government in acquiring the elevators. This was presented to the Government in written form. The meeting with the Cabinet lasted all the morning, but nothing definite resulted from it. The ministers listened carefully to the presentations made and promised careful consideration. The next move in the scheme is not yet outlined, but the Government is now apprised of the situation and will be able to deal with it more intelligently. The members of the Government present were Premier Roblin, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. J. H. Howden, Hon. Hugh Armstrong, and Hon. G. R. Coldwell.

CANADIAN WHEAT VIA PANAMA Cheapest to Ship by this Route to Europe

A New York dispatch says:—The great north-west seems to be just entering upon its boom. This boom is not confined to the United States. Canadians are rejoicing at the speed with which the United States is pushing the Panama canal. The cities of Seattle and Vancouver will be the chief beneficiaries of that canal among all the cities on the Pacific coast. The great wheatfields of the Canadian north-west will send their produce to Vancouver for shipment to London by way of Panama, for the canal will put Vancouver closer to London than Chicago is from a freight standpoint. James J. Hill and Judge Lovett both recognize this fact, and they are both pushing their railroad systems to Vancouver.

C.P.R. EARNED HUNDRED MILLION

It was estimated some time ago that the earnings of the complete Canadian Pacific transportation system for the year just ended would amount to \$100,000,000 or about \$5,000,000 in excess of the revenue of the Dominion Government. Returns filed with the company up to the end of last year more than justify that estimate and indicate that the gross income of the system may even exceed the hundred million mark, which will not only be the largest earnings ever recorded by the C.P.R. for any year, but also establishes a lead of almost any other transportation company known.

The gross earnings of the railway are announced as being \$86,000,000. It is figured that the gross earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship services and the hotel service will amount to between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000, so that it is quite likely that the gross earnings of the company will be well in excess of the hundred million mark.

IT COSTS MONEY, BUT —

E. L. Drewry, the largest brewer in Winnipeg, operated a special train from that city to Kenora January 3, carrying 35 passengers. Mr. Drewry looked after the trip personally and went to Kenora with the party. The vote on local option was taken there that day, and it is understood that all members of the party who made the trip went to vote for the maintenance of the liquor licenses in that town. The by-law was defeated by a large majority.

FIGHTING THE COMBINE

The tobacco trust was sent on trial for its existence January 3 before the supreme court. The United States Government asks that it be prevented from doing an interstate business under its present organization; that receivers be named to segregate the sixty corporations in the combine and that the trust be destroyed.

The case came to the supreme court from the circuit court of New York. The decision by the lower court was not satisfactory to either the tobacco trust or the Government. The trust was found guilty of illegal monopoly, but the United Cigar Stores, a branch of the trust, and foreign corporations charged with being part of the trust escaped.

The tobacco trust desires the ban lifted against the parent company, or the main

organization, while the Government seeks to throw the United Cigar Stores and the foreign corporations under receivers for dissolution.

Should the supreme court broaden the decision of the lower court, or even uphold that decision, the arm of the Government will be strengthened under the Sherman Anti-Trust laws. There will be a greater certainty of winning dissolution suits against other trusts which the Government may be inclined to institute.

FROZEN TO DEATH

A report from Zealandia, Sask., states that Thomas Russell, a homesteader, was hauling coal from town in company with a friend. After they had gone some distance the horses gave out, so the men unhitched them from the wagon and got on the horses' backs. The animals could not make any headway, so Russell's partner went ahead to secure help for his friend. He lost his way and it was 3 o'clock in the morning before he reached a shack, and by the time a rescue party got back Russell had frozen to death.

Full particulars have not yet reached the city, but the mounted police are making a full investigation. It is believed that the dead man carried the mail in that district during the last summer.

It is also said that two other men are lost, but whether they have been located is not known at present. Travellers from the Goose Lake district state that Friday's storm was one of the worst to take place in that part of the country and that for some time it was impossible to see across the street.

MR. PARTRIDGE ILL

General regret is expressed by the Grain Growers of the west that E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, was unable to attend the convention in Brandon. Mr. Partridge recently underwent an operation at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, Minn., and his many friends will be glad to know that he is making satisfactory progress. He expects upon leaving the hospital to go south for a time to recuperate, and will possibly not be back for a few months.

It is unfortunate that at the present time, when the elevator question is so prominent, that he should not be at hand to assist in the work which the Grain Growers have taken upon themselves. He has always been one of the leading workers in the Grain Growers' movement in the time of its inception. It is expected that by the summer Mr. Partridge will be in his old form and ready for work.

WAS THAT FALL SIGNIFICANT?

Wheat throwing and chariot races on the floor of the Grain Exchange last Friday marked the final twenty minutes of the market of 1909, but with the last stroke of the gong at 12 o'clock, the real fun began. From the big smoking room of the exchange came the first shrill scream of the pipers and a moment later Geo. Ruttan, bearing a huge Union Jack, and followed by Piper Withers, appeared in the doorway and then began a grand march round the big trading room. Following the piper was President Geo. Fisher, Samuel Scott, John Fleming, F. O. Fowler, W. W. McMillan, Frank Simpson and a host of other Scots caught the enthusiasm and the room was circled half a dozen times, when Geo. Ruttan carried the Jack into the centre of the pit and there were three rousing cheers for 1909 and three cheers and a tiger for 1910. Floor-Master Hickson then swept a space under the blackboards, the pipes again struck up and little Miss Withers in a charming Highland costume gave some of the dances of her country with fine grace and spirit. Then followed the piece de resistance of the occasion, a Scotch reel, danced by John Fleming, Sam. Scott, Frank Simpson, and Frank Fowler. This performance was greeted with wild applause, but came to a sudden end when Ernest Parker dropped a few pounds of wheat on Geo. Ruttan, who was waving the flag over the dancers. The wheat made the floor so slippery that the quartette came to earth in one sprawling bundle.

WHERE IS DR. COOK?**World's Greatest Faker Disappears Leaving No Trace of his Whereabouts**

Dr. Frederick A. Cook's former attorney, who some days ago expressed the opinion that Cook might have destroyed himself, said that he now believed Cook to be alive and well. The lawyer would not discuss the matter for publication, but from other sources it was learned that Cook was in communication with a business representative at New York as recently as last Friday.

The friends of Mrs. Cook who have remained loyal and who insist that she has been greatly humiliated by the events of the last few months, insist that she is living in or near New York as Mrs. Hunt, which was the name of her first husband. Mrs. Cook is anxious to avoid further connection with the affairs of her husband.

Wm. L. Cook, the brother who lives in Brooklyn, added mystery to the story of a possible separation by stating tonight that he was sure Mrs. Cook was with her husband at this time and that they were abroad. He denied, however, that he had heard directly from them recently.

COOK'S MEASURE OF FAME

We would not let the year 1909 die without a farewell tribute to the genius of Dr. Frederick A. Cook. With the new year there will be, we think, a gradual change in public feeling towards this most interesting character. Something of the bitterness of the sting that an American could so hoax the world will pass off under the softening effects of time, and the old ability of the American public to see the humorous side of things will re-assert itself. Something of his shame will long attach to the nation, particularly abroad; but the entertaining character of the deception, the masterly and modest bearing of the imposter when crowned with laurel and wreathed with flowers—all these will find due recognition. Then the debt, too, of the English language to Cook is certain to be admitted by philologists the world over. Has not every man added to his vocabulary at least a dozen new figures of speech? Has not the gum-drop been exalted for all time? Shall we not be sending things to Copenhagen for the rest of our days? And our friends Dunkel and Loose, Wake and Wack, ought we not, as the year wanes to its end, to recognize seriously the humor they have imparted to our grave, too grave, American life? And then in 1910, as we see it, nothing in fiction is going to be half so interesting as the Cook mystery. Whither has he strayed? Whom is he hoaxing now? How is he living? How has he foiled the detectives of the all-knowing yellow-press? And, finally, has he not made it clear that the belief that a man could no longer drop out of the world's sight over night is premature? Telephones, wireless telegraphs, cables, reporters, Sherlock Holmes—Dr. Cook has defined your limitations.—New York Post.

GRAFTERS DROVE HIM CRAZY

An aged Canadian, J. E. Bailey, who was being taken back to Winnipeg from the United States, because he had been declared hopelessly insane and ordered deported by the federal authorities, has recovered his reason due to the jolting he received in the wreck of the Winnipeg flyer at Monticello, Minn., on December 18. Bailey was a prosperous retired Manitoba farmer. In September he lost much of his money to some Winnipeg men, it is said. Then he went to visit a married daughter, Mrs. James Butterfield, of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin. While there his mind gave way. He was sent to Milwaukee and Chicago for treatment, but the doctors said his malady was incurable. The federal authorities heard of the case and the old man was ordered to be taken back to Winnipeg. James Butterfield, a son-in-law, had him in charge.

CANADIAN NAVY APPLICATION

Over a hundred applications have been received at the marine department Ottawa, for positions in the proposed Canadian navy. Included in the number are applications from several men who have served in the British navy and are now on the reserve. It is not likely,

however, that any large number of these will be engaged but younger men sought. The pay of officers will be similar to what obtains in the British navy, but the scale for crews will be higher and more along the line of what is paid in the United States. It is expected that the cruiser Rainbow will arrive in Canada early in June. The negotiations for a second training ship have not yet taken definite form, but there are several proposals being discussed with the admiralty at present.

WOMAN AVIATOR FELL

Mme. Delaroche, a woman aviator of Paris, France, met with a somewhat serious accident while continuing her experiments in a Voison biplane at Buoy, near Chalons, January 4. The wind was slight when she made her ascent, but on the second turn of the course, while flying at a height of five metres, she made too wide a curve and was not able to go high enough to escape some poplar trees, which the machine struck.

The apparatus was disabled and fell to the ground. Mme. Delaroche was assisted out of the machine at once and the aeroplane was then taken to the shed. Mme. Delaroche complains of internal pains and her shoulder is dislocated.

TAXICABS FOR WINNIPEG

The Winnipeg Taxicab Company has applied to the Manitoba government for incorporation, and it is expected that the announcement will appear in the Gazette of the present week. A number of Winnipeggers have taken an interest in the concern. It is expected that the cars will arrive shortly and the service will be opened.

For several months past this scheme has been under consideration and William Kearney, of Montreal, has been active in promoting it. As outlined the plan calls for the installation of from 15 to 20 taxicabs, and later as the demand increases this number will be added to.

SUNSHINE ENTERTAINMENT

The Winnipeg organizing secretary of the International Sunshine society arranged a glorious treat for the children of the city, January 4th. C. P. Walker kindly loaned the Walker theatre for the concert which took place from 2 to 4 o'clock.

The balcony and gallery were reserved for the little children, who seldom have the privilege of seeing the interior of a theatre. How they did enjoy every act. The older people present appeared to be as enthusiastic as the youngsters.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly was the first speaker on the program and he explained in simple language the worthy objects of all Sunshine organizations. The magistrate exemplifies the spirit of sunshine in his daily tasks and his address was bright and cheery. The children liked him too.

To tell the truth the children liked everybody and every turn on the program.

The biggest and most pleasant surprise of all awaited the Sunshine guests at the door on their way out. A toy or doll and a stick of candy was handed out as a souvenir of the occasion.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH

Four people burned to death is the terrible result of a fire which broke out at 4.15 o'clock this morning in a boarding house run by F. H. Babcock, at 603 McKellar Street, Fort William. So quickly did the building burn that the occupants of the house escaped in the 20 below zero weather only in their night clothes. How the fire started is not known, but is supposed to have been from the hot air furnace.

When those of the occupants that got out were awakened, they found the whole lower part of the house in flames, and escape by the stairways cut off, and most of them jumped from the second storey windows. Five people were quite badly injured in jumping from the window.

Nine persons are dead, two are dying and two others are dangerously, if not fatally ill at Los Angeles, Cal., as the result of ptomaine poisoning, caused by eating canned pears.

SHOCKING CRUELTY**Little Immigrant Boy Treated Without Mercy**

Details of a revolting case of cruelty to a young lad on a farm near Lumsden, Sask., have just come to hand at Regina, and it is likely the attorney-general's department will take action against the guilty parties. The boy in question had been placed on the farm of W. R. Herbert, near Lumsden, by a mission home in England. The case came up last week before Magistrates Carss and Martin at Lumsden, when evidence showed that the boy had been half starved, beaten with a horsewhip and forced to sleep with the dogs in the granary. Herbert's sister admitted using a red-hot iron to make the boy move quicker. The boy's back was bared in court and showed shocking traces of ill-usage. Herbert was fined \$50 and his sister \$10, but it is believed that owing to certain formalities not having been observed at the trial the case can be re-opened. The boy, in the meanwhile, is to be placed in the custody of the Children's Aid Society at Regina.

PREMIER MCBRIDE REFUSED

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 4.—The question of the province of British Columbia assisting grain elevators is not far advanced. Vancouver interests have asked the local government to guarantee the interest on a \$1,000,000 investment, but this Premier McBride has refused to do, and the matter stands there now. Between Hon. W. H. Cushing, of Alberta, and Premier McBride no scheme has been advanced for joint action by the provinces.

SCHOOL TEACHERS JAUNT

It was suggested at the end of the last school year, and by many of the teachers who were writing on the examination papers of 1909, that a visit of the teachers of Manitoba to the old country during the summer of 1910 would be both interesting and beneficial to the educational progress of the province. The idea was taken up at once and preparations were soon commenced with the result that unless something unforeseen happens a large number of teachers will avail themselves of the opportunity.

The party, which will necessarily be limited, will consist of bona fide teachers actually engaged in the profession in Manitoba. The trip will last for about eight weeks, and the party will take its departure for the old country immediately after the marking of the examination papers of 1910. The department will arrange matters so that the examiners will be able to leave Winnipeg to sail probably on the R. M.S. Canada from Montreal on July 16. A number of centres in the old land will be settled upon, from which expeditions will be arranged to places and towns of interest in the neighborhood. The cost of the tour should not exceed \$200. Applicants should register names at once with the organizing secretary, Fred. J. Ney, Treherne, Man.

INTERIOR WIRELESS STATIONS

It is learned here that the Marconi company is planning to establish over a score of wireless stations at principal points throughout Canada to which messages from Great Britain can be transmitted by wireless telegraphy thence to less important points messages may be transmitted by telephone. In various portions of Great Britain, notably in the north of Scotland the telephone has been used for transmission of telegrams to distant points with great success. It is claimed that this new system, which will be in operation by early spring, will overcome the existing difficulties with the land companies.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

Halley's comet will give the Pacific coast a close brush this year on May 18, between the hours of 4 and 10 o'clock p.m., and the "brush" will be something spectacular, says Professor Charles Burkhalter, of the Chabot observatory, because the earth will pass through the last third of the 20,000,000 mile tail of the celestial visitor, and the result ought to be as dazzling a piece of heavenly fireworks as this generation ever witnessed. A feature of the visit lies in the fact

of the nearness of the comet to the earth, a distance of 14,000,000 miles. As the tail of the comet should be about 20,000,000 miles long, and pointed directly away from the sun, it will doubtless be encountered by the earth, but on that point I have nothing to say.

The astronomer insists that he has "nothing to say" about so dramatic a situation, fraught not only with awe-inspiring possibilities to the dwellers of the globe, but fraught as well with possibilities of tragic moment. Whether or not the earth's dive through the comet's tail will mean anything more than a dazzling starry spectacle Professor Burkhalter will not predict. He only says: "Wait and see."

CATTLE GO TO THE COAST

"To what extent is the development of the agricultural country in Alberta curtailing or outstripping the cattle industry?" was asked Partick Burns of Calgary recently.

"To a very large extent indeed," he replied. "Experienced farmers from the United States are coming in to Alberta in large numbers and the development of the agriculture of the province is forging ahead remarkably fast—so fast, indeed, that it can be only realized when one takes into account the increased production of grain and products of mixed farming of this year's harvest. Alberta, is rich in resources beyond report; this fact is yearly becoming more appreciated, and their development is increasing accordingly."

Touching on the cattle industry Mr. Burns said:

"Approximately 75,000 head of cattle were shipped out of Alberta this season. Of this number about 35,000 went east and 40,000 to the Pacific coast. The average price ranged for steers \$45 to \$55 a head; cows \$30 to \$40."

Regarding the cattle ranges Mr. Burns admitted they were being cut down to a large extent by the inroads of the agriculturist, and did not deny that in a few years a different system of grazing would be necessary if the output of marketable cattle was to continue to be as large as at present, because of very possible diminished grazing area.

He ventured the prediction that the year 1910 would be a year of great progress in the western provinces, and believed that the opportunity was at hand for every man willing to work to gain a satisfactory competence.

Leon de la Grange, a noted aviator, was killed at Bordeaux, France, January 4th, by the fall of his aeroplane while making a flight there.

The nurses in training at the New Haven, Conn., hospital either will have to give up their positions or their "rats" as the result of an order issued today by the superintendent of nursing, Miss Emma L. Stowe.

Edmonton has developed into a packing centre since the Swift people of Chicago, established their mammoth plant there, which, in conjunction with the other half dozen plants already established in Edmonton and Strathcona, has given the farmer of the district a permanent market for all the stock he can produce.

The increase in banking facilities in the three western provinces has amounted to 119% in the past five years. In Manitoba there are now 173 branch banks, in Saskatchewan 200, and in Alberta 152. The increase in Manitoba has been 41% in Saskatchewan 240% and in Alberta 145%.

The 1910 seed catalogue of A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd. Brandon, is an artistic production, and is thoroughly illustrated throughout. It contains testimonials from satisfied customers, and some interesting information on garden and farm work. It will be forwarded on request. The writer should mention THE GUIDE.

For the past week or so, betting at Lloyds on the result of the general election had been at even money. A day or so ago, the price advanced to odds 5 to 4 on the Liberals. To-day the odds were again suddenly advanced to 7 to 3 on the Liberals winning out. It is stated, however, that the layers of the odds were Liberals.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Market Letter

By PROCTER & CO., LIVERPOOL, DECEMBER 21, 1909

Our market during the past week has been mainly under the influence of advancing prices in America, and has improved about 2d. per cwt. for March and May, whilst Dec. option shows very little change. A fair trade has been put through in cargoes during the week and also a fair trade in parcels, but the demand has now once more subsided, and today has been extremely quiet. It is generally thought prices have gone quite high enough and that we are on a very unsafe basis for entering upon the new River Plate campaign.

Argentine.—The reports we have received via America respecting the outcome of this crop have been quite contrary to most of the accounts current here. The latest estimate of the export surplus is Broomhall's, which puts it down at 12,000,000 qrs., or the same as during the past season. A very reliable Liverpool house has a similar estimate, and our own house in Rosario are inclined to think this would be a minimum quantity. Whatever be the final outcome, it is a fact that at present sellers are very cautious, and the bulls seem to have the upper hand and take advantage of the most trifling reports to advance the market. Broomhall reported on the 17th and 18th inst. that Chicago advanced on strength in Buenos Ayres. As a matter of fact, on the 17th inst. Buenos Ayres declined three to four cents, and on the 18th inst. fifteen cents. The reports on this crop and the estimates of the surplus vary so much this season that it is practically impossible to form any opinion until we have some further evidence to go upon. The rain which has done a great deal of good to maize is hindering the threshing of wheat, but rain does not usually last very long in the Argentine, and it is hardly likely that it will be serious on this occasion. Our friends tell us they hardly expect any pressure to sell until the wheat begins to move in volume, which will probably be the early part of January.

Australia.—The general estimate is still for a total crop from South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia, of about 10,000,000 qrs. There appears no pressure to sell so far. India.—Reports are satisfactory. Russia.—Broomhall published a report of the condition of winter seedings in the various governments, and a number of these were given as bad, but the bad reports emanated from those governments where the winter wheat acreage is small, and those referred to, apply to about 2,000,000 acres, as against 13,000,000 acres on which the report was satisfactory. There is still a good deal of wheat offering, but at the moment little doing owing to prices being rather above U.K. parity.

U.K. and continent.—Crop prospects in importing countries are generally well spoken of. Ultimately the course of the market will doubtless be affected by the actual movement of wheat in the Argentine, but until this comes about we are likely to follow largely the movement in the U.S.A.

Wheat Market Higher

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, JANUARY 4, 1910

Wheat.—Since writing our last report on the 28th of December, the market has advanced from \$1.00½ for No. 1 Northern to \$1.04½, at which point it closed today, showing an advance of four cents during the week. We have had further reports of the serious damage from frost from the Argentine, and this would mean a decrease in supplies generally all over the world. Export demand meantime has been good and we understand that most of the wheat which was shipped across the lakes by the closing of navigation has now been sold, and the Old Country people are coming into the market for our May wheat. Receipts have fallen off considerably. This can be attributed to the cold weather we are experiencing just now. Farmers' deliveries will probably increase as soon as the weather moderates, but we look for a very steady demand for the next month. However, prices are getting to quite a high level and some setback is probably in order for the time being. Should the United Kingdom not get as much wheat as she is calculating on from the Argentine and in consequence have to come to us for our wheat, we would see very high prices indeed for the balance of our crop. It is very hard to predict what the market is likely to do. Anyone having to sell wheat will get a good price for it now, but we would not advise holding grain which has been shipped.

Oats have continued strong. Shipments have fallen off greatly and will not likely increase much until on in the winter.

Barley has been in a little better demand with steady prices.

Flax has ruled exceedingly strong and the demand has been urgent. We would not be surprised to see flax sell at \$2 per bushel for May.

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May delivery:

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Dec. 29	104½	36½	178½
Dec. 30	105½	37	183½
Dec. 31	106	37	186½
Jan. 3	107½	37½	189½
Jan. 4	108½	37½	186

The American Wheat Crop

The Department of Agriculture of United States gives its final estimate of the 1909 yield of winter and spring wheat by States is as follows, compared with 1908 and 1907 (hundreds omitted):

	Winter Wheat		YIELD	
	1909	1908	1908	1907
	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Ohio	1,480	23,532	33,328	30,677
Michigan	775	14,370	15,732	12,751
Indiana	2,165	33,124	45,166	34,013
Illinois	1,810	31,494	30,212	40,104
Missouri	1,943	28,562	22,260	29,212
Kansas	5,895	85,478	79,282	65,609
Nebraska	2,350	45,590	44,295	45,911
Kentucky	670	7,906	8,793	8,808
Tennessee	800	8,320	8,190	7,400
New York	420	8,820	7,752	7,197

	1909	1909	YIELD	1907
	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New Jersey	110	1,969	1,868	1,989
Pennsylvania	1,545	26,265	29,415	30,095
Delaware	118	1,652	1,725	2,460
Maryland	770	11,165	12,546	14,763
Virginia	790	8,848	8,892	8,188
North Carolina	570	5,415	5,680	5,320
South Carolina	381	3,810	2,835	2,669
Georgia	245	2,450	2,208	2,673
Alabama	98	1,029	1,092	890
Mississippi	1	11	14	22
Texas	555	5,050	10,164	2,812
Arkansas	151	1,721	1,620	1,463
West Virginia	370	4,810	4,093	4,477
California	825	11,550	11,680	20,520
Oregon	535	11,235	15,148	15,265
Oklahoma	1,225	15,680	15,625	8,631
Totals	28,330	446,366	437,908	409,442

Spring Wheat				
Minnesota	5,600	94,080	68,557	67,600
Wisconsin	120	2,280	3,328	2,955
Iowa	295	4,336	8,068	7,653
North Dakota	6,625	90,762	68,428	55,130
South Dakota	3,375	47,588	37,862	32,480
Colorado	275	8,085	6,153	8,497
Washington	760	15,656	27,162	35,045
Nevada	36	1,033	990	960
Idaho	205	5,330	10,897	8,639
Montana	165	4,752	3,703	4,008
Wyoming	55	1,485	1,775	558
New Mexico	41	1,004	1,025	1,104
Utah	100	2,850	5,825	4,637
Arizona	16	400	400	388
Maine	9	230	188	210
Vermont	1	25	23	23
Totals	18,393	290,823	226,694	224,645
Grand totals	46,723	737,189	664,602	634,087

NO LIVERPOOL REPORT.

Owing to the non-arrival of the Corn Trade News, by mail, this week the Liverpool market report is omitted.

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Dec. 31.

Spring Wheat		
	1909	1908
One Hard White Fyfe	471	64
One Northern	587	369
Two Northern	333	329
No. 4	94	169
Feed	3	16
Rejected 1	79	53
Rejected 2	42	45
No Grade	12	49
Rejected	26	20
Condemned	2	—
No. 5	19	80
No. 6	8	23
Totals	1676	1221

Winter Wheat		
	1909	1908
No. 1 Alberta Red	3	—
No. 2 Alberta Red	12	—
No. 3 Alberta Red	13	—
No. 4 R.W.	8	—
No. 5 R.W.	6	—
No. 1 White	7	—
Rejected 1	3	—
Totals	46	166

Oats		
	1909	1908
No. 1 C.W.	30	—
No. 2 C.W.	316	—
No. 3 C.W.	26	—
Rejected	4	—
No Grade	1	—
Extra One Feed	52	—
One Feed	12	—
Two Feed	7	—
Two Mixed	3	—
Totals	451	—

Barley

No. 3	39
No. 4	20
Rejected	10
Feed	1
Totals	70

Rye

No. 1	2
-------	---

Flax

No. 1 N.W. Manitoba	103
No. 1 Manitoba	3
Rejected	6
No Grade	1
Totals	113

TOTALS		
	1909	1908
Wheat	1722	1387
Oats	451	442
Barley	70	39
Flax	113	152
Rye	2	—
Totals	2358	2020
C.P.R.	1129	—
C.N.R.	897	—
G.T.P.	88	—
Calgary	190	—
Duluth	5	—
Totals	2358	—

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Dec. 31, was 4,357,853 bushels as against 4,022,278 bushels last week and 4,736,426 last year. Total shipments for the week were 437,095 bushels; last year, 406,874 bushels.

Amount of each grade was:

	1909	1908
No. 1 Hard	25,886.20	3,836.20
No. 1 Northern	1,244,538.30	387,938.20
No. 2 Northern	1,358,592.30	1,188,849.00
No. 3 Northern	769,072.40	1,033,104.40
No. 4	242,089.30	668,095.30
No. 5	63,053.30	273,910.10
Other grades	654,620.30	1,180,782.20
Totals	4,357,853.30	4,736,426.20

STOCK OF OATS

No. 1 White	169,305.07
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No. 2	912,256.13	
No. 3 White	205,508.31	
Mixed	10,152.28	
Other grades	156,024.27	
	1,453,248.03	2,359,799.00
Stocks of		
Barley	379,451.00	469,429.00
Flax	448,592.00	651,549.00

Canadian Visible

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	2,507,605	610,610	137,495
Pt. Arthur	1,850,248	842,637	241,956
Depot H'b'r.	287,520	177,816	
Meaford	392,085	85,092	74,382
Mid. Tiffin	1,884,393	1,118,998	4,100
Collingwood	41,797	59,922	51,127
Owen Sound	210,000	460,000	48,000
Goderich	324,708	103,352	7,661
Sarnia			
Pt. Edward	284,669	96,602	18,107
Pt. Colborne	145,000	260,000	24,000
Kingston	106,000	50,000	13,000
Prescott	67,810	119,960	
Montreal	455,899	481,177	126,103
Quebec	1,600	44,000	2,500
St. John, N.B.	403,989	48,283	46,812
Total visible	8,963,823	4,558,449	795,243
Last week	8,988,025	4,472,518	773,808
Last year	6,415,113	2,791,904	624,938

WHEAT ON PASSAGE

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
WHEAT—			
Wheat	26,872,000	27,128,000	22,464,000
Decr.	256,000		
Corn	12,325,000	13,813,000	9,514,000
Decr.	1,488,000		

Primary Receipts and Shipments

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
WHEAT—			
Receipts	1,427,000	1,084,000	572,000
Shipments	211,000	280,000	161,000
CORN—			
Receipts	958,000	1,038,000	807,000
Shipments	325,000	337,000	411,000
Total clearances of wheat and flour	463,000		

World's Wheat Shipments

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
American	3,208,000	4,440,000	3,448,000
Russian	3,168,000	5,072,000	856,000
Danube	872,000	64,000	524,000
India	312,000	260,000	
Argentina	512,000	280,000	336,000
Australia	464,000	680,000	752,000
Chili	184,000	200,000	112,000
TOTALS—			
Wheat	8,720,000	12,096,000	6,032,000
Corn	3,308,000	2,996,000	2,048,000

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Royal Household	\$3.05
Mount Royal	2.90
Glenora Patents	2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.45

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—

Five Roses	\$3.05
Lakewood	2.90
Harvest Queen	2.70
Medora	2.20
XXXX	1.70

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—

Purity	\$3.05
Medallion	2.90
Three Stars	2.75
Battle Patent	2.70
Maitland Bakers	2.30
Huron	2.15
XXXX	1.60

HUDSON'S BAY CO.—

Hungarian Patent	\$3.05
Strathcona	2.85
Leader	2.70

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net.

In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.95
In 40-lb. sacks	2.00
In 20-lb. sacks	2.05
In 8-lb. sacks	2.35

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$18.00
Shorts	19.00
CHOPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$25.00
Oats	28.00
Barley and Oats	26.00

Potatoes

Large shipments of potatoes were received in Winnipeg during the holidays and the market is still held to 40 cents. There is a dearth of this commodity throughout the west which would indicate an advance shortly.

Hay

There is a good demand for hay at the present time, due to the fact that shipments have been small recently. Prices are maintained as follows:

Native Hay, No. 1	\$11.00
Native Hay, No. 2	10.00
Timothy No. 1	\$13.00 to 14.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.00

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending Dec. 31, and their disposition:

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
From C.P.R. points	873	973	145
From C.N.R. points	194	382	28
	1067	1355	173
Butchers east from last week			18
Butchers east this week			653
Feeders east this week			31
Consumed locally			383
Total			1067

Hides, Tallow and Wool

BY McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

Green frozen hides	9c.
Green frozen calf	12c.
Dry Flint butcher hides	17c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	13c.
Tallow, per pound	5½c.
Seneca root	45c.
Wool	8 to 11c.

Winnipeg Live Stock

BY BATER & McLEAN

Stockyards, Winnipeg, Jan. 5

Because of the exceptionally keen demand, there has been a slight advance this week in live stock quotations. Prices are as follows:

Choice export steers	\$4.25-\$4.50
Good export steers	\$4.25-\$4.35
Choice butcher steers	\$4.00
Butcher cows	\$3.50-\$3.75
Good to choice bulls	\$3.00-\$3.25
Choice calves	\$4.00-\$4.25
Medium calves	\$3.75

Swine

There is a very keen demand for hogs at the present time, and the market is strongly maintained at 8 cents. There has been an advance in the quotations on sows and stags.

Choice hogs	\$8.00
Rough sows	\$7.00
Stags	\$4.50-\$5.00

Lambs and Mutton

The following prices are being paid:

Choice lambs	\$6.50-\$7.00
Local sheep	\$6.00
Ontario sheep	\$5.75

Dressed Meat

Retail dealers in Winnipeg are offering the following prices for dressed meats delivered in good clean shape:

Hind quarter beef (if frozen, which is objectionable)	7½c.
Dressed hogs, 125-150 lbs.	11c.
Dressed hogs, over 200 lbs.	10c. to 10½c.
Heavy Veal	7½c.
Small calf, under 100 lbs.	8c.
Dressed lamb	13c.
Dressed Mutton	11c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer quote the following prices per pound for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off:

Chickens	14 to 16c.
Fowls	10 to 11c.
Turkeys	22c.
Geese	14 to 15c.
Ducks	13 to 14c.

Butter and Eggs

The quotations given in THE GUIDE for these products are those secured from retail merchants in Winnipeg who purchase direct from the farmer. For this week they offer as follows for butter and eggs laid down in Winnipeg:

Choice Dairy Butter	27-30c.
Choice Creamery Butter	35c.
Choice Separator, 1 lb. p.	27-30c.
New Laid Eggs (7 days or under)	45c.
Cooking Eggs (Candled)	28c.

British Live Stock

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, January 3.—John Rogers & Co. Latest quotations are:

States steers	13-13½
Ranchers	10-11½
Cows and heifers	10-11½
Bulls	9-10

Toronto Live Stock

Hog Market

Top prices off cars

This week \$8.25

Cattle Market

	Top Butchers	Top Exporters
This week	\$5.35	\$6.00

Sheep Market

	Export Ewes	Spring Lambs
This week	\$4.65	\$7.00

Chicago Live Stock

January 3.—A very light hog supply was something of a surprise to packers. They had been expecting the arrival of storm bound stuff, but were disappointed. A run of 26,000 was barely sufficient to satisfy meat demand and speculators promptly made a 10 to 15c. higher market, putting prices back to within 10c. of the high point of the winter. An \$8.65 top was made. The cattle supply was fairly liberal. Buyers were apathetic.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; market 10 to 15c. higher than Saturday. Mixed and butchers, \$8.20 and \$8.65; good heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.65; rough heavy, \$8.30 to \$8.45; bulk, \$8.35 to \$8.55; light, \$8.70 to \$8.80; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market 10c. higher. Beefers, \$4.25 to \$8.25; cows, and heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.70 to \$5.40; calves, \$7.50 to \$9.25; Texans, \$5.00 to \$6.25; westerners, \$4.25 to \$6.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 20,000; market 10c. higher. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$8.85.

CITY FARM LABORERS

Three petitions containing in all 185 names of farm laborers, have been received by the Royal Commission on the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries act, desiring that the cause of that class of workmen be considered in the submission of the report to the government.

The names are of workmen now residing in Winnipeg, but who work on farms in the summer, of farm laborers in the vicinity of Winnipeg, in the districts of St. Charles, Headingly and other places, and in each petition attention is called to the fact that in the proposed act, while it gives consideration to men employed with machinery in mines, factories, quarries, etc., there is no consideration for agricultural employees handling like machinery. It is claimed that the work on the farms is almost as hazardous as that in other branches of employment, and that the farm laborer works both longer and harder. These petitions will no doubt be considered at the next meeting of the commission on January 11.

The railways of Western Canada added 10 per cent. to their total mileage in 1909. Compared with the growth of population or the increase in the area under crop in the western provinces, this increase is of a character sufficiently satisfactory to the railway companies, and to the provinces.

Fully as large an addition to the mileage will be made in 1910, all the companies having extensive building plans under consideration. The amount of survey and engineering work was never greater than it was in 1909. Lines have been run in many districts in all the provinces. Surveys have been made where railways will not be built in many years, but at least a thousand miles of grading will be done in 1910 on the work done by the engineers in 1909.

It is learned that the huge drug trust preparations for financing which were made three years ago by a combination of Standard Oil to tobacco trust men, is about to be launched openly. The only obstacle is the uncertainty of the decision of the United States supreme court in the suit of the government to dissolve the tobacco trust.

Messrs. Matthiessen and Voltschoek, officers of the Russian army, on January 3, purchased at Paris two dirigible balloons with capacities of 1,400 and 2,000 cubic metres, with which they will undertake an expedition to the South Pole. The explorers intend to convey the air craft by ship as far south as the ice will permit and then proceed southward in the balloons. They will keep in touch with their ship, their base of supplies, by means of a wireless outfit.

The appeal of the state game and fish board that the farmers of the Red River Valley in North Dakota feed prairie chickens and other birds, has borne fruit. The farmers are scattering quantities of wheat and other grains around straw stacks and barn yards to relieve the starving birds and will be recompensed by the board for their expense.

Occasionally an astute person will make no attempt to see himself as others see him, because he prefers to let well alone.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM DECEMBER 29—JANUARY 4, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								BARLEY				OATS		FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	3	4	Rej. Food	2 cw. 3 cw.	1 NW 1 Man Ed
29	100½	97½	95	92	88	81	...	95	94	94	92	94	92	45	43	...	34½	33
30	101½	98½	96½	93	89	82	...	96	95	95	93	95	93	45	43	...	34½	32½
31	102	99	96½	94	89	81	...	96	95	95	93	95	93	45	43	...	34½	32½
Jan 3	103½	100½	98½	95	91	83	...	98	97	97	95	97	95	45	43	...	34½	33
4	104½	101½	99½	97	91½	83½	73½	99	98	98	96	98	96	46	44	...	34½	33

40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10x10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost

thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

**THEY KEEP ON
SELLING BECAUSE
THEY MAKE GOOD**

This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain - and - snow - and - wet - proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. **WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?**



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

Probably 1935 seems a long way off to you. By that time, I suppose, aeroplanes will be as numerous in the skies as steamers are on the seas now. I don't believe the fall of an aeroplane upon it would harm a Pedlarized-roof.

Yet, when 1935 begins the guarantee that goes with every square foot of my shingles will still have twelve months to run.

You may not be around then. I may not be here. But this powerful Company I head will be doing business; and the price of putting a new roof on your building will still stand as a mortgage upon our assets.

Understand me clearly:

If the Oshawa-shingled roof you put on this year fails—even on the last day of 1935—to make good to the letter the plain promises of our Guarantee, there's a new roof for nothing going on that building just as soon as we can get a man there.

Think that over for a minute. Think if it isn't a pretty clear evidence of merit in roofing.

That is what I call making good with Oshawa shingles. That is what you pay five cents per year per square for.

Seems to be worth the money, doesn't it?

G. A. Pedlar

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

ADVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here

in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

**THEY DO ALL WE
SAY THEY WILL
AND MORE TOO**

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of 'metal shingles' (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to roofs of theirs 25 years in service. BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the book and Guarantee. Send for them now

Send to-day for Samp'le Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 26. Address nearest warehouse

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED
1861

HALIFAX
16 Prince St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
42-46 Prince William St.

PORT ARTHUR
45 Cumberland St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Post.

WINNIPEG
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The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our New Outfit No. 10—this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer:

I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement of phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

MR. EDISON Says: "I Want to see a Phonograph in every Home."

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 10. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you, yourself, would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money

I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete

list of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. SIGN THE COUPON TODAY. Do it right now.

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